ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,764—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	H. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,385	28th Feb., 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—82 Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
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DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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CURZON & Co.,

HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT CASH,

AND
this is the LAST TIME we will give
Rs. 5,000.

Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,
UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903.

A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH.
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.
—OR A—
CORONATION METAL WATCH,
Rs. 4.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
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ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc,

—OR A—
Set of CORONATION STUDS. with Solitaires,
Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN.
Rs. 2.

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 7th FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

PRIZES.

	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. ,, 100 ,,	200
2 Do. ,, 75 ,,	150
4 Do. ,, 50 ,,	200
10 Do. ,, 25 ,,	250
100 Do. ,, 10 ,,	1,000
200 Do. ,, 5 ,,	1,000
200 Do. ,, 1 ,,	200
523 Prizes Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS;
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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0
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A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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TRICYCLE and ROCKING HORSES,
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EVERY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
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TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
From Ans. 8 to Rs. 5.
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NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

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GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)		Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original	weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do.	do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars		each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs.	each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English	do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese	do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	do. do. do.	do.	1	0

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FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

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APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
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GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6; Nickel, Rs. 10; Gold, Rs. 75.

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Goerz Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechainal Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

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"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These Glasses have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	32	0
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MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

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Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
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Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw extended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
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MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH
THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

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Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
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The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

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The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs.	35
Real Silver Do. do.	,,	50
Do. Hunting case	,,	55
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Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From ...... Rs. 35

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In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-piece	Rs.	55
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Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags	From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do.	,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	,,	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	,,	8	0
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Silver Sovereign Purses	,,	8	8
Do. with Watch combined	,,	29	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains	,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets	,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	,,	2	0
Gold Do. do	,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	,,	3	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	,,	90	0

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DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICA[illegible]
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BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per Schedule (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a Fee of One Rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1903, will be received by the undersigned on the 25th January, 1903, from 1 to 2 P. M. at his residence, on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required Agreement and fail to furnish the required Security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained on personal application to the Undersigned at his Office, in the Reformatory, between 7-30 and 8-30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, Grant Road, 5th January, 1903.

OFFICE PREMISES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NEW PREMISES in ESPLANADE ROAD, Part of the FIRST and SECOND FLOORS are available TO BE LET as Offices.

Old Premises in Elphinstone Circle. The GROUND FLOOR is available.

For rent and other particulars apply to

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
147, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DELHI PAST AND PRESENT.

AN adequate GUIDE to DELHI containing a brief General History of the City, by H C. FANSHAWE, C. S. I., Rs. 12.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,500. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 400 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 14th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 18th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP, BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1903, for the purchase of about 13 tons of Brass Scrap, and about 5 cwts of Copper Scrap which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS—The sum of Rs. 200, must accompany each tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of tender.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1902.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 31st January 1903, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 5a and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is a list of subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS WHO, IF ELECTED, ARE WILLING TO SERVE ON THE BOARD.

A. H. Anthony.	S. H. C. Hutchinson.
C. N. Banerjee.	E. H. Lloyd.
Percy A. Collins.	H. W. Lumsden.
E. W. Dover.	M. A. Menzies.
E. C. Dozey.	H. C. Plunkett.
R. P. Dunn.	S. G. Platts.
A. J. E. Falloon.	C. W. Sandford.
W. R. Fink.	R. Shaw.
R. A. Frettas.	A. E. Silk.
F. R. Gardiner.	J. T. R. Stark.
F. L. Halliday.	*H. W. Stevens.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Offg. Secretary.

* Directors who will retire by rotation this year, but who are willing to serve on the Board if re-elected.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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TO-NIGHT!!!

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ART OF MAGIC.

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Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Curtain 9-30 P. M.

Carriages 11-45, P. M.

NOTE.—You think you see things you don't see and though you see them don't believe them.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CURTAILMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has been found necessary to curtail the WATER SUPPLY to the City for a few days from this date. The High Pressure hours of supply will be maintained as far as possible, but the quantity given during those of low pressure will necessarily be circumscribed.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Bombay 9th January, 1903.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General of Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.—

AGHA MAHOMED RAHIM EBU HAJEE

ABDUL NEFFY SAFFAR, late of Bushire in the Persian Gulf, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

GHELLA ASPAL, late of Bombay Hindu landed proprietor.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJI MEHTA, a Clerk in the employ of the Uganda Railway and late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

RICHARD THOM, formerly of Karwar in the Bombay Presidency, a member of H. M's I. C. S., European, deceased.

HAFIZ SHER MAHOMED FATEH MAHOMED PANJABI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Merchant.

LOUIS VERNON GRANT, late European Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police.

EMILE JAMES, late of Bombay Eurasian Inhabitant.

ROSIA YANCOVITZ, a Spinster, late of Bombay Roumanian Jewess, a Prostitute, deceased.

WILLIAM WATSON HOTTHAIN, late of Bombay Eurasian, a Government Pensioner.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement, at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

T. J. STRANGMAN,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on 17th, 19th and 20th FEBRUARY, the DOG SHOW being on the last day.

Prospectus may be had on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse and Dog Show.
Custom House, Bombay

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES, OR IN STERLING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD CANVAS BAGS, LEATHER BAGS, FURNITURE, BRASS AND IRON ARTICLES, CLOCKS, &c.

By order of the Post-master-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of unserviceable canvas and leather bags, lamps, old brass, tin and iron articles, bugle, pewter inkstands, candlesticks, clocks, tarpauline, I. R. coats, harness, bangby scales, tables, chairs, W. slopes, cupboard, trays, sets of pegs, empty ink tins, bottles and boxes, cane baskets, broken small iron chest, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Bai Dhunbaijee and J. D. Ghandhy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vithuldas Khetsey and Padamsey Vithuldas, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd July, 1901, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, Byculla, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-six and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by private passage, half of which belongs to the premises hereby granted and the other half to Itulljee Canjee, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jairam Sewjee, on or towards the South by a public passage or water drain, and on or towards the west by the property of Joshi Gopal Atmaram, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Vithuldas Khetsey or his tenants and which land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 244 and 245 and new No. 15789, old Survey Nos. B-323, 382-382, new Survey No. 1-3427 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 7188, 7183, 719, Street Nos. 61 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION REQUIRED by a hardworking NURSE. Willing to travel. For particulars apply to "F. F.", care of "Bombay Gazette".

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. J. Leask's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc., at "Sea Bank," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on 13th instant.

CORONATION STUDIO.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have OPENED their CORONATION STUDIO at DELHI DURBAR CAMP, and are prepared to undertake all kinds of Photographic work. They have taken nearly 200 interesting Photographs of the recent Manoeuvres and they can be seen and purchased at their Coronation Studio, situated near Central Camp.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys at Annas 12 per lb.; Geese at Annas 12 per lb.; Ducks at Annas 7 per lb.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams, of London. Terms moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

PLATED-WARE and XYLONITE TABLE CUTLERY.—Our New Stock has just been landed and is offered at very LOW RATES consistent with quality.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

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WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacia is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1903.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family. GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each, Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

E. N. ANTIA,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a comfort in every Home.

DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC.

DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT.—Acknowledged the best and safest medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BEYNON & CO., CHEMISTS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
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FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital.......... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.......... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

TO ALL.
J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
NEW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

SILK MERCHANTS AND MERCERS
IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
SILKS AND NOVELTIES.
A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED,
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and, when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

COURT DRESSMAKERS
AND
MILLINERS.
RUSSELL & ALLEN,
OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

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Court Gowns,
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Visiting, Fete and Reception Gowns,
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Orders by Post will receive special attention and special sketches and estimates prepared and forwarded by return.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	8	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at death [illegible] during life [illegible] the life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

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NEAR LONDON HOTEL, GRANT ROAD.
LADY PUPILS ADMITTED.
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FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903, the GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the CHARTERED BANK PREMISES, in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs 500 per mensem.

The Agent is open to receive offers TO PURCHASE the ENTIRE PROPERTY.

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SEND to VEST & Co., Mount Road, Madras, for ROSS'S CALENDAR for the 20TH CENTURY. In neat Red Frame to stand on table. Each month in clear bold type. NO REFILLS NECESSARY Price Rs. 2. CHEAP—NOVEL—USEFUL.

SALE.

SURPLUS ELECTRICAL STOCK, Dinamos, Arc, Incandescent Lamps, Fittings, Telephones, Bells, Wires, Cables, Lathes, Drilling, Punching and Polishing Machines, Workshop Tools and Materials SOLD at HALF PRICE to clear premises.

NOTICE.

OUR Constituents are hereby requested to REMOVE before the 31st of January, 1903, any of their goods lying with us either for repairs or otherwise, and to note the CHANGE of our ADDRESS from 1st of February, 1903, when our OFFICE and SHOW ROOM will be SHIFTED from Hornby Row to APOLLO STREET, SIRDAR'S PALACE.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

STYLISH CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or on HIRE by month.

RACE and POLO PONIES on hand for Sale.

PROMPT REPAIRS of all description to Carriages. Workmanship guaranteed.

Art Furniture, Crockery, Plated Ware, &c., for Household and Camp use, for Sale or on Hire.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM,
PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1014.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ld.,
12, BANK STREET,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed the SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the SIDEROSTHEN PAINS SYNDICATE, LD.

SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

It will resist the action of CHLORINE, AMMONIA, and CAUSTIC SODA, NITRIC, ACETIC, SULPHURIC and MURIATIC ACIDS.

It will not blister under any heat whatsoever.

It is unaffected by Salt Air, Spray and Sea-water.

It is elastic when dry, and will not crack or chip.

It preserves WOOD from the ravages of WHITE ANTS.

A large consignment of this Paint has just been received.

Price and Samples on application.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
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Gordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
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One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
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The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ..	0	12
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG [illegible]

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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CHARLES DAY & CO.,

LONDON,

ARE THE SOLE-EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S

WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on corks, Capsules, and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa, Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar. Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CARBONS, RIBBONS,

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ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 1-2	= + 1 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	„
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	„
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 1/4	= — 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/4	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	48 1/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin	20·45 1/2	= + 3/4
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= + 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged.
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= + 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= „
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= + 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The Bank of England reserve is 38 per cent. of the liabilities.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·8 = —4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 41,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·62	4·62	4·62	4·63
—4	—4	—4	—3
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·61	4·61	4·61	4·57
—3	—3	—3	—4
Sept.1-Oct.			
4·44			
—3			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000 bales.
Do. last year	31,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	31,000 „
„ Continent	34,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·90
Futures, month of March	8·60 + 5
Do. do. July	8·68 + 3

In New Orleans—Holiday.

Rubber—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 1-2d.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4. Feb.-March Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown 32 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Coffee in New York, 5 3-16.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 8th January 1903:—

Cotton	5,802	bales.
Wheat	8,814	cwts.
Linseed	1,465	„
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	1,255	„
Gingellyseed	22,486	„
Poppyseed	585	„
Groundnuts	306	„
Castorseed	3,182	„
Rice	8,573	„
Myrabollams	3,722	„
Cottonseed	21,315	„

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

THE holidays are all over, but it can scarcely be said that the resumption of business in Bombay has been marked by any great activity in our markets. In exports it would appear that our local prices are still out of parity with those ruling in Europe, and there seem to be few fresh orders coming to hand at workable limits. Unseasonable rains are reported in some of the Berar districts, and in parts of the Deccan, and while some showers have fallen in Delhi, the winter rains have not yet made their appearance in the Punjab where they are urgently needed.

The local Cotton Market has ruled steady since last mail left, but exporters to Europe have apparently filled up their requirements by their purchases at the latter end of last week, as during the week under review they have only been occasional and sparing buyers. The local mills have been rather more in evidence and have bought a moderate quantity daily, and a fair amount was also reported purchased for Japan. Arrivals continue fairly heavy, and consist almost entirely of Berars, Khandesh, and Bengal descriptions. Reports from the Broach and Dhollera districts remain very satisfactory, but these crops will not come to market for some little time to come. There is a good enquiry for Broach for February-March delivery though higher rates have checked business, but we hear of very few contracts having yet been made for Bhownuggers. Sellers are still averse to operate to any extent notwithstanding good reports of the crop.

The prices advised from Liverpool and America been fluctuating since our last report, and the former market is apparently led entirely by the American manipulators. There seem to be conflicting advices regarding the outturn of the crop, but latest information is in favour of reduced estimates. There were heavy purchases by the New York "bulls," and they may succeed in still further raising the prices for a time, but there should be ample supplies for the trade requirements, and when the manipulators have ceased their operations, lower rates may again come into force. It is reported that Messrs. Niel Bros. still maintain their estimate, which was 11 1-2 million bales according to latest advices, and they state that heavier receipts will shortly come to market.

The Seeds Markets have been quiet but steady since our last week's review. In Linseed there was little business reported, the market being quiet at about Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-6 for ready, with small stocks, and about Rs. 7-15 to Rs. 7-13 for new crop, April-May delivery. Rapeseed is also steady with some enquiry for ready at about previous quotations. In Poppy seed stocks are nominal, and new crop April-May, has remained steady at about Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12, with nothing doing for export. Castorseed is quiet at about Rs. 23-8, ready, and Rs. 24 for April-May. Groundnuts remain steady at Rs. 36, with no business passing. In Gingelly Seed a large business was reported early in the week, but at the close the demand has subsided and the market is quieter. Some purchases are reported of Cotton Seed at about Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 16, and in Maize at Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 19 according to quality.

The Freight Market has been quiet but steady during the week. As owners' ideas of rates for chartering their steamers are above those of local buyers, there has been little fresh business reported, and beyond some bookings for January shipment we hear of only relets in ready steamers at about 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for various ports. A fair business was done in Cotton at 15s. for Antwerp, Liverpool, Trieste, and Venice for January. For Seeds the rate for picked ports is about 14s. and Hamburg 14s. 6d. For forward shipment the quoted rate is 14s, picked ports, February to May. We hear of little business passing with the regular liners. Two steamers are reported chartered this week for forward loading.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 3rd January, compared with the previous week:—

ASSETS.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	3,60,281	Decrease
Other Deposits		1,38,550	Increase
Credits Undrawn		94,552	Increase
LIABILITIES.			
Government Securities		1,467	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		1,492	Decrease
Credits on Securities		2,40,417	Increase
Loans do.		55,721	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased		8,93,826	Increase
Balance with other Banks		62,511	Increase
Cash		13,78,243	Decrease

These figures show an increase of 9·62 lakhs in the trade demand. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 6th instant, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Demand	10 1-2 lakhs	Decrease.
Cash Head Office	7 3-4 „	Increase.
Do. Branches	4 „	Decrease.
Government Deposits	5 1-2 „	Do.
Bank's Investments	7 „	Do.

The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Madras shows Rs. 70,000 decline. The Bank rate in the three Presidency Banks remains unchanged at 5 per cent. per annum. The state of the local Money Market is irregular. While call money is freely obtainable at 1 per cent. the rate for short fixed deposits is 3 1-2 per cent. for one month and 4 per cent. for two months, and the Hundy rate is 7 per cent. per annum. A sum of about rupees thirty-four lakhs in sovereigns, has been received in Bombay from Australia during the past week, and a further sum of £500,000 is advised as now en route for India. There is a fair enquiry for money from up-country and the Burmah demand has commenced, but there are large supplies available, and as the season advances it appears improbable that we shall experience any great pressure for money, such as the market has been accustomed to in past years.

The mail of the 26th December brings £140,000 silver and £20,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,70,000
Bombay	„	18,20,000
Madras	„	20,10,000
	Rs.	60,00,000

The mail of the 2nd January brings £100,000 silver and £27,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	31,10,000
Bombay	„	22,30,000
Madras	„	6,60,000
	Rs.	60,00,000

The mail of the 9th January brings £170,000 silver and £30,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	35,90,000
Bombay	„	26,40,000
Madras	„	9,80,000
	Rs.	72,10,000

The usual heavy applications for Council Bills were made at the weekly allotment on Wednesday, and tenderers received only two per cent. at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bills. There were no Transfers made, and for next week the amount remains unaltered at seventy lakhs. A small extra allotment of Rs. 2,10,000 was made at 1s. 4 1-16d. in Bills to Bombay.

The Sterling Exchange Market has ruled steady during the week under review with a moderate business passing daily. The turn of the New Year brought an easier discount market in London as was generally expected, and three months, sight D. A. Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 1-4d. for January delivery, with option of six months' sight at 1s. 4 3 8d. For February delivery 1s. 4 9-32d. was the daily quotation for 3 months' sight, with a decline of one-thirty-second per month till May. Some slight concessions have, however, been obtainable for the dates of delivery for forward Bills. In Bank Paper the general quotation was 1s. 4 1-32d. Telegraphic Transfers, and 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand for January, and 1s. 4 1-16d. Telegraphic Transfers with possibly 1s. 4 3 32d. Demand for February, but 1s. 4 1-16d. for January Telegraphic Transfers has occasionally been granted, and it is reported some inter-bank business has passed at this rate. The enquiry for Bank Paper is not brisk, but the general tone of the market is quite steady, and a fair amount of Bills have been placed. At the close the general quotation is 1s. 4 9-32d. for January-February, 3 months' sight D.A. It is reported that a moderate business was done in China Exchange, and rates have given way slightly in that direction. There is little doing with Japan at present, but a little later in the season business is expected. We quote 30 days' sight Rs. 152 per 100 yen, January delivery, and Rs. 151, February delivery.

The 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper market is steady. The settlement of Monday last passed off without any hitch. Budlies were made to the extent of about one crore, principally with the Exchange Banks, at one anna in their favour. On settlement day the recommendations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with regard to the fixing of the payment of interest in London, were published, and caused a steadying effect in the bazaar. The surplus stock is firmly held, and unless there is some quite unforeseen stringency in the Money Market, it seems probable that the "bulls" will be able to carry prices still higher. However, any sudden upward movement is sure to bring out large speculative operators, and it seems probable that some little time must elapse before any permanent improvement in the stock can be expected. In the meanwhile the market has become inactive since the last settlement, and there has been little fluctuation since our last report, with a very moderate business passing in the bazaar. The Calcutta Market is also quiet, and the "bulls" and "bears" are apparently awaiting further developments before pressing operations for the next settlement.

There has been a fair inquiry lately for the local Municipal Bonds, at or about our quotations, as given below, and they are, apparently, now regaining in public favour.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101
4 per cent „ „	1930	101 3-4
4 per cent „ „	1932	102
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	99
4 per cent „ „	1940	100
5 per cent „ „	Tansa	114 1-2
5 per cent „ „	Sanitary	113
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1959	100 1-2
4 per cent „	1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex duty, ready		56-13-0
Do. do	1st Settlement	56-11-0
Do. do	2nd do.	56-9-0
English Bar Gold, ready		24-0-6

A large business has been reported in Silver during the past week. There is a considerable demand daily from up-country, and the off-take on this account is large. At the close the tone is quieter following home advices. In Gold there is also a moderate business passing.

The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1902, and carried forward Rs. 3,66,350-9-9. The total profits amounted to Rs. 8,66,350-9-9.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the same period of 10 per cent. per annum, has added Rs. 3,50,000 to the Reserve Fund, Rs 50,000 to Pension Fund, and carried forward Rs. 3,46,346.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1902, and carried forward Rs. 1,44,277.

In Piece-Goods for Greys generally there is a fair up-country demand. In Shirtings prices are a little easier, but for Mulls they have gone up by 1-2 to 1 anna. Some indent business is reported to have been done, and ready sales effected by firms. Demand for Whites is rather indifferent, but prices remain the same. There is no special change to report re Prints, Dyed Goods, and Fancies. Clearances all round are on a fair scale.

The local Yarn Market continues steady and prices remain the same. There has been a moderate enquiry during the week. China Market is reported to be firm.

In the Metal Market prices of Copper and Yellow Metal have gone up, and a fair business was done, but under current home equivalents, while dealers have made re-sales amongst themselves of their previous purchases. Houses did fresh business in Copper at £64-15, February-March shipments, and in Yellow Metal at £53 to £54, February-April shipments. Spelter is also very steady, and standard brands are not procurable for early shipments. Quicksilver is advancing on firmer advices from home. The Iron Market is steady at a decline, and dealers make offers at prices below home values. No business, however, has yet resulted.

Sales of ready Bengal Coal are reported as follows:—

Jardine's Navigation	Rs.	11 10
Shaw's Navigation		11 0
McLeod's Coal		11 12
Desbergur		12 6

and of Seebore at Rs. 11-10 for January-February shipment.

The Share Market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1282-8 cum-dividend as the dividend declared is only 10 per cent. per annum and Bank of Bengal have changed hands at Rs. 1240 cum-divid, while Commercials are steady at Rs. 57. In Press shares Mofussils are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 457-8 Berars, and Indians are unchanged at Rs. 565 and Rs. 160 respectively. Volkarts are steady at Rs. 1010. An railway companies Tapty Valley have changed hands at Rs. 430. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 560. In miscellaneous list Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 6,650 and quarter shares at Rs. 1,690. Bombay Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 875. Kemps and Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 245 and Rs. 600 respectively. Port Canning's have changed hands at Rs. 425. In mill shares Centrals have changed hands at Rs. 1,565 and they are in demand at the rates. Swadeshis have changed hands at Rs. 680. Chinas are unchanged at Rs. 460. Currimbhais at Rs. 555 and Davids at Rs. 230. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Company's mill shares are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations. Manockjee Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 1,770 during the week. Morarjees and Sholapurs are unchanged at Rs. 1,575 and Rs. 1,625 respectively. Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 635. Standards are quoted Rs. 275. Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs. 140. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs 225. The rest of the companies are all quiet and unchanged at previous quotations, with little or no business reported in them.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.		
Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do		1s 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-2
Marks 3 do do		138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		117
Shanghai 30 „ „		160 1-2
Japan 30 „ „		152
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.		
Cash	Rs.	97 8
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 8

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5 do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 18th Dec.	5 do.	
Bank of Madras do. 23rd Dec.	5 do.	

SEEDS.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone Firm		
Ready	8 7	
Forward April-May	7 14	
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12	5-12 to 5-13
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 5	
Forward April-May	7 9	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23 8	
Forward April-May.	24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Forward Jany-Feby	35 12	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	36 12	
15 per cent. Mxd.	36 4	
25 „ „ „	35 0	
50 „ „ „	34 0	
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	32 8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	2,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·66
+3	+3	+3	+3
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.	Sep.-Oct
4·67	4·67	4·67	4·59	4·46
+3	+3	+3	+3	+2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	153	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	151	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	168	162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	186	180	...	do
Oomra good staple	191	185	...	do
Akola (M G) Khamgaum do Karanja do	185	179	...	do
Broach do	207	...	198	25 Mar.
S.-G. Dharwar do	...	...	197	25 May
Western do	...	...	187	do

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week	80,481
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th Jany.	442,221
Shipments for the week, to Europe	300
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	11,730
Total	12,030
Shipments from 1st October to 7th January,	
Europe	124,577
Japan	27,003
China	2,600
Coast Ports	2,793
Total	156,973
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	8,963
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,300

Week's Receipts of produce in Bombay.

Cotton	86,283	Bales.
Wheat	44,771	cwts.
Linseed	7,834	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,044	„
Gingellyseed	215,270	„
Poppyseed	4,228	„
Groundnuts	1,899	„
Castorseed	18,850	„
Rice	28,752	„
Myrabollams	20,377	„
Cottonseed	149,438	„

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-11 „
Do. 17 1-2	59-12 „

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 1-4

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £30,700,000, increase £300,000; Public deposits £10,100,000, decrease £150,000; Other deposits £41,100,000, increase £14,200,000; Other Securities £29,600,000, decrease £8,100,000; Notes and Gold £219,700,000, increase £1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 38 per cent. of the liabilities.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

THE following is the further list of amounts subscribed towards the Coronation Festivities Fund:—

	Rs.	as.
Total sum previously acknowledged	51,311	0
Dustoor Darab Peshotun Sanjana	10	0
Messrs. Maneckji Punjiaji and Sons	10	0
Boys' school of Sir J.J.P.B. Institution	36	14
Mr. D. N. Wadia	15	0
Mr. Dhakji Cashinathji	10	0
Mr. Hormusji N Vakil	50	0
S and J. K.	5	0
Messrs Gordhandas and Morarji Khatau	25	0
The National Bank of India Ltd	500	0
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	500	0
Mr Michael De Quadros	5	0
Dawoodbhai Moosabhoy	25	0
The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	500	0
Mr Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwala	25	0
Messrs Bhaishunker, Kanga and Girdhirlal	50	0
Messrs Lund and Blockley	50	0
Messrs Asquith and Lord	50	0
Mr Rustomji Jamsetji Goda	10	0
Khan Saheb Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel	100	0
Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand & Wadia	20	0
Mr N W Kemp	10	0
Mr Ahmed R Sayani	10	0
Mr Shamrao Vithal	10	0
Mr G S Reed	10	0
Mr G S Manher	10	0
Mr Jamietram Nanabhoy	10	0
Mr W L Weldon	10	0
Mr James McNeill	10	0
Mr Ratanshaw Dadabhoy	25	0
Mr Sarafalli Memoji	25	0
Mr Mohsin Budruddin Tyebji	50	0
Messrs Ibrahim and Jafferbhoy Rahimtula	100	0
Mr A Abercrombie	20	0
Mr G Lund	500	0
Mr Hirji Ardeshir Dadyseth, Trustee Dadyseth Fire Temple, Hornby Road	25	0
The Hon Mr E M H Fulton	100	0
Mr J Walsh	10	0
Mr Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar	20	0
Mr Furdoonji Framji Karaka	10	0
Mr Byramji Nesserwanji Seervai	25	0
Messrs Ruttonsi Denso & Co	50	0
Mr Byramji Dadabhoy	15	0
Messrs Haji Adam Ismail and Co	25	0
Messrs Haji Ibrahim Haji Heroon and Haji Ismail Haji Haroon	25	0
Mr Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Mahomed Kaderanee	25	0
Mr Haji Ismail Allana	25	0
Mr Haji Joosab Haji Ismail and Mr Haji Mohomed Haji Ismail	50	0
The Hon Mr W H Crowe	100	0
Dr Sorab K Nariman	30	0
Mr Colliandas Keshavdas	25	0
Mr Jaibhoy Ardeshir Seth	100	0
Messrs Dinshaw Behraji Khan and Co	15	0
Mr L T Robertson	10	0

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

378-01—Wadia and G,—N. C. Macleod vs Morarjee Anandjee and others.—Little and Co, M. J. and M; and M. and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

680-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai, Part heard.

339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dhaloo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S.

759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

761-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.

510-95—Framjee and D.—Shaik Essa bin Kalifa vs Hoosian Oomer Jamal—Payne G. S M.

22-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.

802-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.

495-02—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee and others vs Vizbhukhandas Jaduset—Chitnis M.

866-02—B. Ragha aya—Shamoorewal Widow vs Kalidas Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.

167-02—B. Raghavaya—Shumoorebai widow vs Kalidas Kalianji—D. D. Romer.

368-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamoorebai widow vs Kalidas Kallianjee—D. D. Romer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CURRAN—January 9, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, John H. Curran, of Oldham, Lancashire, aged 38 years. Deeply regretted by his many friends. Funeral will leave the Hospital at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

JACOBABAD.

DEATH.

PALLISER.—January 3, at Jacobabad, of pneumonia and heart failure, Mary Emma ("Minnie"), dear and devoted wife of H. G. Palliser, Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, P. W. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALLACE—January 6, at Pasumalai, Madura, the wife of the Rev. W. W. Wallace, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EWING—HART—December 29, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, C. P., by the Rev. C. W. Darling, M. A., James Orr Ewing, Accounts Department, P. W. D. Shillong, Assam, to Hilda Maydie Hart.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—January 4, at Kasauli, Helen Magdalen, the beloved wife of Captain M D Graham, the Northamptonshire Regiment, in the 37th year of her age.

A. FREDOON & CO.,

WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,

Made on Instalment System.

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To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 7-21m., 9 10a. Low water, 1-58m., 2-7a.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English Mails of 26th ult., due to arrive at 3 a. m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Akola Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co., Mint Road, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay Extra Races.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Annual Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.

Barrows-Haskell Lecture, Wilson College, 6 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 8-46m., 10-7a. Low water, 3-8m. 3-3a.

ARRIVAL.—"Dr. C. Fernandes has returned from Delhi."

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bengal entered the dock yesterday.

MAHIM FAIR.—The Mahim Fair commences on the 13th instant, and will continue until the 22nd instant.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-45 a. m. on Sunday for a Coronation run to Mahim Woods via Vellard and back, when breakfast will be provided.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.—The Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will deliver his second lecture to-day at 6 p. m., in Wilson College Hall on "The Christian Idea of God and its Relation to Experience."

HOUSE-BREAKING IN BOMBAY.—Mulibai, a woman residing in Ashanbi Lane, has reported to the Police that during Thursday night her house was broken into and property of the value of Rs. 1,865 stolen.

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR-CAR.—Babajee Bhairu, a Hindu, aged sixty years, was knocked down and run over by a motor-car in the Fort on the 3rd instant. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on Thursday last one of his legs was amputated.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At his institution which is under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Residences for Poor Parsees, the total number of patients treated during the month of December was 459, of which there were 73 males, 172 females, and 214 children.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden, per Transport Hardinge, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Monday, the 12th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Highlander, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 14th instant.

ACCIDENT TO A BRITISH SAILOR.—Norman Woodgate, a sailor, belonging to H. M. S. Renown, accidentally fell off the wall at Apollo Bunder on to the steps below, from a height of about twenty feet, on Thursday night. He received serious injuries to his head and back. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Power charged Dhunjisha Rustomjee Jariwalla, a Parsee, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with attempting to commit suicide by taking a dose of sulphuric acid. The accused in pleading guilty to the charge said he had taken the dose to destroy himself as he could not bear the loss of his brother. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Mahyar Merwan, an Irani, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he assaulted a Purdesi, named Praiud Dushal, with a soda water bottle, striking him several blows on the head, which resulted in his death subsequently at the J. J. Hospital. Superintendent Nolan applied for a remand to enable the Public Prosecutor to take up the case. The application was granted.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Durga Moola, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at 13th Lane, Kamathipoora, was, on the evening of the 7th instant, pushing a go-cart along Ripon Road towards Jacob's Circle, when he was knocked down by a tram-car coming from behind and partly run over. It appears that the driver called out to Durga, who in attempting to get out of the way tripped and fell and hence the accident. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured collar bone.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Bombay Small Causes Court opened yesterday morning after the Christmas and Coronation holidays. Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge, presided in his Court. Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel, Second Judge having returned from six months' leave resumed charge of his office from Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, who reverted to his substantive appointment as Third Judge. Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim and Mr. J. F. Mody, Fourth and Fifth Judges, respectively, presided in their courts. Mr. Deshmukh, who had been acting as Fifth Judge has reverted to his appointment at Sholapur.

STOLEN FROM THE WAREHOUSE.—Before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gulam Karim, a Mahomedan labourer, aged 30, was charged by Sub-Inspector Jebb with committing theft in the Government Opium Warehouse. It appeared that on Thursday last the accused entered the warehouse and stole away twenty-seven tolas and a half of opium, valued at Rs 8-8-0, from a box belonging to Mr. Jotaram Gopiram, an opium merchant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 150, with an alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, N. Nicholson and fourteen other seamen belonging to the s.s. Tottenham were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful orders at the instance of Captain T.B. Peters, Master of the ship. It appeared that on the 27th December last when the vessel was on the high seas all the accused made a complaint to the Captain that they were troubled by bugs in their quarters. Upon this the Captain asked them to clean and paint the rooms, which they refused to do. The Captain stated that he did not wish that the accused except R. Nickers, the fourth accused, be severely dealt with. R. Nickers was a source of great trouble on the ship and instigated other seamen to disobey his orders. The Magistrate sentenced R Nickers to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the rest to pay the prosecution charges and to forfeit two days' wages each.

"HE WOULD NOT HAVE HIS DISCHARGE."—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Lala Kanji, a mill-hand employed in the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, with the theft of six bundles of silk valued at Rs. 553-10-6 belonging to his masters. One Santu Sidu was also charged with aiding and abetting Lala in the commission of the theft. Mr. Dhunjishaw Pestonji, Weaving Master in the mill, said that on the 4th instant he went into the mill godown, and on inspection found 835 yards of silk missing. On making closer examination of the premises he found a window of the godown open and a piece of rope lying down below outside the wall. During the course of those inquiries the first accused asked for leave to go out which was refused. He then demanded his discharge, which also was refused. Suspicion arose against him, and he was given into police custody. His house was searched, and some quantity of the stolen property was found. While the search was being made his wife gave certain information to the police upon which they proceeded to a stable some way off where the second accused resided and recovered some more of the stolen property. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but the second said that the first accused gave the silk to him. He did not know that it was stolen. The Magistrate sentenced the first to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Thursday says:—

After having rather stiff cold for over two weeks we have for the last few days the thermometer showing March and April temperature. The mornings and evenings are cloudy and it is believed that cold will soon set in again. The mortality returns again show an increase.

Mr. Aga, the head post-master, Ahmedabad, retired from service on the 1st. He was an useful servant and much respected and loved by his subordinates.

The friends of Dr. Nilkanth Dayabhai, Chatrapat L. M. and S., entertained him at an evening party in the Gujerat Club on his being appointed principal of the Institution for the Blind at Bombay.

The first year's session of the theistic conference was held this year. At the Prathna Samaj Mandir, Mr. Justice Chandavarker gave a learned sermon on the Religion of the Hindus.

Mr. R. B. Motilal Lalbhai, ex-Dewan of Cutch is a Municipal Councillor in place of the late Mr. R. B. Trimbakrai Varajrai.

A protest signed by ten Municipal Councillors has been sent against the appointment of Mr. Lele as Municipal Secretary of Ahmedabad. The question will be re-considered by the general body.

A hundred civil prisoners and one hundred and seventy criminal prisoners were liberated on the Coronation day.

A site on the eastern side of the Railway Station has been selected for the building of the Ranchodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute.

Mr. Kallianiwala Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad, is created a Khan Bahadur and Mr. Ganpatram Shastri, a retired Educational Inspector, is made Rao Saheb.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer China to Marseilles and London:—

Green Mrs B A
Laski Mr N
Lacey Mr R L
Serverby Coo Mr and Mrs C W
Wadley Mr and Mrs A J and infant
Bembury Mr and Mrs C E F
LeGros Mr F M
Torkington Mr A W
Seakespeare CIE, DSC, Maj J S
Bell Mr and Mrs W J
Harrison Rev P R
Garchain Mr W F
Bailey Rev T Grahame
Hawke Hon E J
Silver Mr A H
Howard Mr M H K infant and nurse
Plant Mr and Mrs J S and child
Shepherd Mr and Mrs W C
Beresford McMillie Mr and Mrs and made
Percival Mrs D G
Wadley Mr and Mrs and Infant
Petrocochino Mr and Mrs S D and nurse
Kirley Mrs T F Campbell, child infant and nurse
Anderson Mr
Longfield Rev C R and Mrs
Leeds Miss
Gilchrist Breg-Gani Mrs and Miss
Smith Mr Mervyn
Higg-wither Capt F
Senerio Mr H J
Barnes Sir H S and Lady
Liddell Maj
Gordon Miss
Leusk Mrs
Drew Mr and Mrs W W inft and nurse
Ostrehan Mr A H M
Ratcliffe Lieut C J
Baillie Mr
Macartney Mr W
Westendarp Mr
Cline Mrs J
Leslie Mr A
Chichester Mr
Currie Mr H A F
Scott Miss
Fowler Capt C E P
Clarke Mr
Slateles Mr A D
Norbury Earl of
Jephson Captain
Hancock Mr W W

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES.

Yachts Handicap Race to Hog Island—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 16=10·6 miles.

Yachts' Names.	Entered by
Nanta	G T W Olver, Esq
Forcila	C T R Scovell Esq
Melody	Bernard Triggs, Esq
Pixie	E Smetham, Esq
Sayonara	W W Petrie, Esq
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Dalriada	Capt J B Macfadyen

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 15=9·4 miles.

Boats' names.	Entered by
Titmouse	Major Pollard
Tomtit	Dr Gibson
Lapwing	E C Richards Esq

Ship's Boats (Fancy Rig) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 8.

Boats' names.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's 28' Cutter	Lt J C Powles, R N
H M S Abysinia's 27' Cutter	M P Morrison, Esq
H M S Abysinia's 23 Cutter	J M Wallis, Esq
H M S Renown's 30' Cutter	J Meyers, Esq

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

		P.	M.
1st Race	The Mahim Stakes	3	5
2nd „	The Consolation Plate	3	30
3rd „	The Beginners Plate	3	55
4th „	The January Plate	4	20
5th „	The Melbourne Stakes	4	45
6th „	The Maiden Plate	5	10
7th „	Selling Plate	5	35

By kind permission of Major Carnegy and the Officers 21st Bombay Infantry their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Local Time.

	P.	M.
Colaba	2	30
Church Gate	2	35
Grant Road	2	41
Arrives at Mahaluxami	2	45

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Maiden Plate—Wild Fox and Young Kohinoor.

The Beginners Plate—Insurance.

The Mahim Stakes—Alexis, Nasaralla, Good Hope, Jeddah and Panalla II.

The Melbourne Stakes—Olga.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9 January 1902.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. to-day give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	4	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	14	8	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	10	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	5	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	13	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	57	42	147
Total plague deaths to date	122,305	101,683	
Same date last year	65	41	146

AMONG the beautiful toys provided to acquire funds for children's hospitals is an up-to-date doll's house. The electric light is installed, stabling is attached and in addition to such luxuries as a bath room is a modern billiard room. Cues are provided, and for this game of pills the balls are made not of ivory or benzoline, but—rhubarb. The house is, indeed, provided with "every modern requirement."

A MANUFACTURER of paper has discovered a process whereby paper may be made to softly and silently vanish away (a pardonable split infinitive) and never be heard of again. One can faintly imagine Sergeant Buzfuz reading an amorous epistle of Mr. Pickwick to the jury, and finding—as he approached the warming-pan—that the letter faded to no thingness in his hand.

CONGRATULATING Mr. Wilson Barrett on his picturesque "Alfred," one of the critics complains that the jokes of the Saxon churls are "as old as the historical incidents depicted." What is wanted, of course, are a few graceful allusions to the game of Bridge, and a light glancing reference to the elusive delights of the Honeysuckle and the Bee. The critic seeks a modern Wit-an-age mot.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at an adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court and the trial of the following case was commenced before his lordship and a common jury.

Lharochand Dayabhai, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Sorabjee Dadabhai Bhabha, Rewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchund, Khimjee Mowjee, and Ratanlal Rang'ldas stood charged on fourteen different counts with instituting false charge of criminal breach of trust against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vastachand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, and forging certain documents and fraudulently using them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the several offences.

Mr. M. B. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Davur, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 3; Mr. Pandit for Nos. 4 and 5; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 6 and 7.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said there were seven accused in the case. The first accused was a vakil practising at Patan in the territory of H. H. the Gaikwar; the second accused, who had been carrying on the business of a sahoff, was a criminal undergoing a sentence of seven years passed upon him at the last Criminal Sessions; the third accused was a law tout; the fourth accused, who was the mistress of a priestly person, who would be referred to in the case as Gorjee Motichand came from Ahmedabad; the fifth accused was a hawker in cloth; and the sixth and seventh accused were dealers and brokers in jewellery, respectively. The various charges, which were read out by the Clerk of the Crown to the jury, owed their origin to a certain case tried by the Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay,—a case in which the fourth accused Rewabai, was the complainant, who charged two persons named Gabruchand Vastachand and Bapalal Gordhan with criminal breach of trust as brokers in respect of pearl and gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,575. In the Police Court Rewabai said that in January, 1901, she was anxious to obtain a few hundred rupees in order to pay off certain liabilities in respect of certain land which she had purchased, but which had not been paid for. She came down to Bombay with the object of selling her ornaments for the purpose of paying off her debt, and shortly after she arrived she happened to meet Nemchand Hemchand, the fifth accused, whom she described in her evidence as a friend of her husband. As a matter of fact the woman had no husband; she lived on the footing of man and wife with one Gorjee. According to her story, the fifth accused subsequently went to her house, and brought with him a broker called Mowjee, the sixth accused, to whom she showed the ornaments, particularly an ornament called "wali." A few days afterwards Nemchand brought to the woman as prospective purchasers of ornaments two persons named Gabruchand and Bapalal, who were also shown the "wali" and other ornaments, and after some conversation they persuaded her to allow them to take the ornaments away upon their passing to her a certain document which was written by Nemchand, the fifth accused, and purported to be signed by Gabruchand. It was with reference to that document that Nemchand was charged with forgery, and in regard to which the rest of the accused were charged with aiding and abetting Nemchand in the commission of the offence of forgery. The document was in the form of a receipt or acknowledgment of certain ornaments. It was stated by Rewabai woman, in the Police Court, that these ornaments were given on approval to the two men who were introduced to her as their prospective purchasers. But it would be proved beyond any shadow of doubt that Gabruchand and Bapalal had absolutely nothing to do with Rewabai and her ornaments—in fact Gabruchund was not even in Bombay in January, 1901, when Rewabai said the two persons came to her room, saw the ornaments, and took them away, passing a receipt for the same. In the Police Court, Rewabai again said that though it was arranged that the two persons were to call after four or five days, she did not hear from them. Khimjee, the sixth accused, eventually came to her and asked her if she had told to any one the "wali," which he had seen when he was taken to her house by Nemchund previously to the ornaments being handed over to the two men. Rewabai replied that she had not sold it to anyone, and subsequently she went with Khimjee to the house of the seventh accused Ratanlal, where she apparently did not wish to reveal to Ratanlal that the "wali" was her property. Ratanlal gave her to understand that he had received that "wali" from other persons. The account that Khimjee gave as to the way in which he happened to ascertain that the wali which he alleged he saw with Rewabai, and subsequently saw it in the hands of Ratanlal, was that when he was walking in the bazaar, Ratanlal happened to come there and showed him the ornament. It would be difficult for the jury to believe that there should be such an extraordinary coincidence as Khimjee spoke of in the Police Court. The learned counsel did not believe that Khimjee ever saw the wall at the house of Rewabai or in the bundles in the possession of Ratanlal. The jury must have noticed that in the receipt the wali was referred to as the nose ring containing twenty seven pearls, and the case that was made in the Police Court was that some of those pearls had been taken from that wali, which was sold by Gabruchund, and which now contained only four or five pearls. This led Rewabai to file, on the 3rd of June 1901, a complaint, in the court of the third Presidency Magistrate, which was accompanied by two affidavits made by Nemchund and Khemchund, the fifth and sixth accused, in which they stated on oath that they knew all about the purchase of the ornaments by Gabruchund and Bapalal. On that complaint of Rewabai warrants were issued for the arrest of Gabruchund and Bapalal, the former being arrested at Patan, where he was released on bail, and the latter at Bombay. Gabruchund came to Bombay and surrendered to his bail in the court of the Third Presidency Magistrate. On the 11th October, 1901, Rewabai gave evidence and swore that the document was signed by Gabruchund in her presence. Ratanlal, the seventh accused, in his evidence stated that two days after the alleged handing over of the ornaments to the two men, the particular ornament described as wali was brought to him by Gabruchund who pledged it to him for a sum of Rs. 1,100, and that transaction was put into writing in the form of a document referred to in the case as the pledged note. It would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the second document was also forged. When they placed the two signatures one over the other they would be able to see that there was not the slightest difference in the position of the dots and other marks on the signatures which appeared to have been traced one from the other or from some other signature. Nemchand also swore that the first of the two documents was executed by Gabruchund in his presence. The case dragged on till the 16th June, 1902—in fact it lasted nearly a year, and in the end the two accused persons were honourably acquitted by the Magistrate of all complicity in the alleged charge. The present charges owed their origin to that case. Though the charges were fourteen in number they might be, roughly speaking, grouped under three heads, namely, bringing a false charge against certain persons, forging a document, and using a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe that it was forged. The case for the prosecution was that the first three accused were the organisers and the ring-leaders, particularly the first accused, and that the remaining four accused were all the tools of the three accused. The learned counsel thought the jury would be satisfied that the several offences were committed as the result of a conspiracy in which all the seven accused took part, and in which one or two other persons were also implicated, but who could not unfortunately be placed by the police before the jury.

Gordhan Gopal Soni, the second accused, was tendered a pardon on condition of his making a disclosure of all the circumstances connected with the commission of the offences.

Inspector Sloane was the first witness called, and gave evidence in support of the opening statement of the counsel for the prosecution.

Gordhan Gopal Soni, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he was at present undergoing a sentence of seven years' transportation. He knew all the prisoners. No. 1 was a pleader practising at Baroda. He did some work for him about four years ago. No. 1 had rented a bungalow at Tardeo near the railway bridge. Witness had stayed there with his son about plague time about two years ago. There accused Bhabha told witness that Gabruchand Vastachand had misappropriated Rs. 8,000 belonging to accused No. 1. Bhabha was after witness for two months regarding the matter. Accused No. 1 came to Bombay and pressed witness to do the work for him. He said he wished to obtain a warrant against Gabruchand, and he asked witness to give him the assistance of some men. Witness eventually agreed to assist him, and introduced some men to him. These men were Lallu and Chunilal (and one Muncherjee), whom witness took to Bhabha's house. Bhabha proposed that a warrant should be taken out against Gabruchand in respect of some ornaments.

Mr. Davar objected to those questions as concerning a matter which was wholly irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Jardine argued that the questions closely concerned the conspiracy.

His lordship said the section relating to conspiracy was a very wide one and thought the questions were permissible.

Mr. Davar asked his lordship to reserve the point for argument before a full Bench.

His lordship said he would consider the matter.

Witness, continuing, said it was arranged to go before Mr. Kapadia Pleader. There was some conversation with Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, who after reading a paper placed in his hands said it was not all right, and that they should come to his house another time. They then went away. Witness afterwards saw Vithal Joomakram and another person in connection with this matter. Witness asked Vithal to see if he could assist his friend accused No. 1 in getting out a warrant. Witness and Bhabha afterwards went to Vithal Joomakram's house where they saw Vithal and his brother Bechur. Witness knew Gorejee Motichand Hirachand, a priest who was starving and was brought to him for alms. Witness paid him two rupees. Gorejee saw witness on three or four occasions, and on the last occasion witness asked him if he could assist a friend of his. He was introduced to Bhabha who explained everything to him. The business was to get a warrant out. Gorejee agreed to the proposal, and next morning he came to Bhabha's house where Rewabai was also present. Gorejee said it was a very risky matter, when Bhabha took all the risk upon his own head.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1903.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12 January, 1903 (only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery and saves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well ... are given both for demand and six month's Bills, and the extensive and expensive ... use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Santhia, 3,321 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr Galloway as a passenger.

THE B I S. N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,720 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F Alton, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 157 cases opium, one horse, and the following passengers:—Mr Lucas, Mr Thatcher Mr Weightman, Revd Father Dogan, Lieut Wilson, Lieut Salmon, Revd Prenle, Captain Biggwither Miss Mackenzie. Masters P F and P W Woodmore, three natives and four British soldiers and 142 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Oceanien s	Guiques	China, &c.
	Onipenta s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Santhia Captain Metcalfe, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Dunkirk.

The steamer Pachumba, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karrachi.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Arrived from
7	Mombassa	Calcutta.
	Lindula	Rangoon.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENT.)

SUEZ, JANUARY 8.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant left here at 7 a. m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—80 bales wool, H A Oosman; 87 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 1 bales wool, J Moolchund; 2 bales silk waste, G Prumjees; 9 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Urquharts s—3750 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros.
Haddon Hall s—2001 cwt gingelly seed, N Sundarjee and Co, 1009 cwt linseed and 750 cwt teelseed, Ralle Bros.

FOR LONDON.

China s—10 cwt wild mace, F Fisher Co.

FOR HULL.

Bengalo s—4000 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Becher, 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros, 6000 cwt cottonseed, Nausee Khairazo Co.
Agapanthero s—3013 cwt rapeseed, and 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1570 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechre.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Dundee s—110 bale scotton, The New Mofussil Company; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 2900 cwt castorseed, and 7800 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdonald s—5601 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschek & Co, 2000 salt cottonseed Rilleck Nixon and Co; 1539 cent teet seed Ralli Bros, 2001 cwt gingelly seed, 1,000 cwt castorseed and 1,000 cwt cottonseed, John Fachiri, 1600 cwt rapeseed Valk at Bros;

FOR GENOA.

Tattenham s—4090 cwt teelseed Paller Bros; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co., 300 bales cotton, Goddum and Co;
Deo. Balduino s—1,005 bales cotton, Velthart Bros., 100 do do E. Spinner and Co; 5,500 cwt gingelly seed Valkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo, Balduino s—100 bales cotton Volkar and Bros;

FOR LEGHORN

Deo, Baluino s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braun fels s—40 bales Cotton W. Wolf and sons, 110 do do Glade and Co, 2?0 cwt myrable lamps H. Anundrao and Co. 848 bales cotton Ralle Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Deo, Balduino s,—750 bales Cotton, Volkart Bros 100 bales cotton Gaddown and Co.,

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers;

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—132 cwt dry fish and 100 bales twist Yarn Shun and Shun and Co 15 cwt fishmaws N Mance and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales twist Sam Yse and Co; 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Trentsin s—76 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, P F Telati; 125 chests opium, P and S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—230 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.; 1100 bales twist David Sassoons and Co; 550 bales terni Tata and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsin B Kacsha, 11 bales wool, The Mitsuc B Kaisho.

FOR MAJI.

Capri s.—300 bales cotton. The Mitsui B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Trenton s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B. Kaisba, 268 bale Cotton, M. M. Essabhoy, 100 bales Cotton Euring and Co 100 bales cotton Fleming Show and Co.
Capri s—700 bales cotton, The Mitsuo B Kansha,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.
2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive.
3. The Regimental Canes with the Corps Crest have been received and may be had at from Head-Quarters on payment of 12 Annas each.
4. "E" Company (Cyclist) has been devided into two sections as under:—

No. 1 Section	No. 2 Section
Capt R W L Dunlop	Capt C C Swetenham
Serget P R Soundy	Corpl G Lund
Lce Sergt W Sutherland	Lce Corpl V Thorburn
Lce Corpl U A Spence	Bugler G Wiseman
Bugler E C Jolley	Cyclist H C Clarke
Cyclist M Connell	Cyclist R W Davis
Cyclist V Dwyer	Cyclist E Merrett
Cyclist S Lafrenais	Cyclist A McMallen
Cyclist H W Lafrenais	Cyclist W G Nicoll
Cyclist O M Ward	Cyclist E W Stanley
Cyclist B Rotchell	Cyclist G Walton
Cyclist A K Nash	Cyclist R H Walke
	Cyclist F Warder
	Cyclist M Duncan
	Cyclist B Ryan
	Cyclist C Fitzerald
	Cyclist G Simmonds

5. "F" and "G" Companies will parade on Monday next, the 12th instant, at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p. m. Dress.—Drill Order, plain clothes.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. H PAYNE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th January.

1 Gr J R Allen has been transferred to the Reserve from this date.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day, on Saturday, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort for drill with the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns.

Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPYPHANY, 11TH JANUARY

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbeck.
Hymns—80, 310 and 403.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—76, 18 and 477.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Collections to-day are are additional Clergy Society.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—100 Tune 26.
Hymns—230, 129 and 189.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—The Rev J Cameron,
Psalm—15 v. 1—6 Tune 165.
Hymns—102, 25 and 144.
Anthem—Collection for Church Expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—315 and 298.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—79, 76 and 477.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)

9-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 5 p.m.—Divine Service Preacher, Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p. m.
All Seats free and strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

DAILY.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—6, 76 and 77.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—520, 179 and 219.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Rev Edward Gearey,
6 p.m.—Supply.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev Edward Gearey,
6 p. m., Rev Edward Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev H. McNeill.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service (St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—2.9, 510 and 497,
Psalm 100. 163 1-5.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church)

11 a.m.—Parade Service.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—74, 335 and 191.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon,
Hymns—79, 81 and 20.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon, and (Choral—Preacher,) Rev. Father Nicholson,
Alms for the Poor.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

CHANGES IN IRELAND.

IN an interesting paper in the "Pall Mall Magazine," Judge O'Connor Morris gives the impressions which in his comprehensive experience he has gathered upon "Social Life in Ireland." There have been many changes in the fifty years on which he can cheerfully look back. Some are for the better, in his view, but many are for the worse, notably that in the sphere of politics. Irishmen were ever wont to warm up when political discussions or questions were in the air, but is it true that O'Connell would have been ashamed of, and would have sternly denounced, "the seditious, disaffected, and disloyal language which in too many instances is a characteristic of the popular press of Ireland?" Perhaps this change is due to the fact that a different class of men indulge now in politics, men of less cultivation, who fifty years' ago would have inherited their opinions as they did their land, and never thought of changing them or fighting for them. Certain it is that Ireland's Parliamentary representatives are now-a-days for the most part taken from a class that was itself fifty years unrepresented in the House of Commons. Judge O'Connor Morris dwells little on this aspect of the subject, and yet it is one of the most remarkable of the many new things in the country, and is far reaching in its effect upon the people. Although the majority of members are returned to Parliament by the Nationalists, little is done to improve the manufactures and general level of life in the greater number of the towns in Ireland. Belfast and one or two others are the only centres that are progressing. As Mr. Morris says, with some exceptions they have retrograded in the last two generations. "Their industries have been swamped by the huge manufactures of England and Scotland; in not a few instances they show signs of growing decay—ruinous streets, lines of deserted mud hovels, a high death-rate, a bad supply of water." Even Cork, on the highway to America and with natural advantages, is on the down grade; its population is here described as being listless and indolent, and resembling the Neapolitan lazzeroni. Let us hope that the recent Exhibition will have brought them back to life. There are many very cogent reasons for drawing a dismal picture. Want of capital and absorption of what little there is that might be spent in Ireland, in the manufactures and ventures of the better endowed and better exploited British Islands would account for much. The concentration in English companies of any money that can be invested—and it is not much—leaves nothing for the starting of new industries in the poorer towns. Belfast, the stirring centre of the linen trade of Ulster has embarked on a splendid ship-building industry—have not some of the finest liners of the different companies come from her yards?—and is a bright exception to the general commercial deadness. When Queen-Victoria first reigned Belfast numbered only 75,000 inhabitants. In 1901 the census returned 300,000. But if Belfast has marched in matters industrial, in art it is backward, its public buildings, the laying out of its streets, and its places of worship are "ugly and mean." Its society has many virtues, though it is composed of the wealthy middle class which has risen by its own exertions. The people are well educated, and very charitable, the municipal government of the town is good and economically carried on—the Scottish temperament of its people comes in there with advantage—but Belfast has deservedly a bad name for its raging sectarian strife which in action, both frequent and sudden, is compared by this judicial writer to the savage social wars of the old Italian cities.

The cleavage of faiths, which is more marked in Ireland than in any other British, or, perhaps, foreign country, is a factor, and an uneasy and disturbing one, in the society of every town and county in Ireland. It means as marked a division in the people. It is more exceptional than any one living out of Ireland would believe, to meet people of the different faiths at the same social function. This is of course the result of a long unhappy history—"the unspeakably bitter days of the long ago," as another writer has it—which has left its indelible mark in the minds of the resolute professors of the old faith. Mr. Morris observes that this curse is less obvious in legal circles, though he himself has often been the sole Protestant among Catholics at legal dinners, and again been at Protestant tables where not a single Catholic graced the board. The sentiment that leads to this distinction is so strong that the broad-minded—for Ireland—Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, would not call on or speak to Dr. Newman, though they had both been Fellows of Oriel and old friends. To say that Catholics and Protestants "hate each other for the love of God" is putting it mildly, if wittily. The institutions and trade of the country are founded on this perpetual discord. Hospitals, firms, shops, clubs are patronised according to the side they belong to. The new Churches of Ireland are for the most part fine buildings. The Catholic Cathedrals have multiplied, the religious houses are things of architectural beauty. And yet the humbler classes of the people, who subscribe to and worship in these Churches and attend these schools and send their sons and daughters to join these religious congregations, are miserably housed and badly fed and clothed. Ireland is a marvellous country where the ideal will ever triumph over the real, and as Dr. Douglas Hyde writes; "The spirit and the things of the spirit affect an Irishman more powerfully than the body and the things of the body . . . . unbelief is alien to his mind and contrary to his feelings." Nevertheless it is subversive of peace and comfort, and a little hard upon the highest ideals, this perpetual tussle over faith which elbows all the amenities of social life aside, and negatives the teaching of the Gospel in regard to Christian charity. This division among the professors of the two faiths is the chief determining factor in social, political, and trade life in Ireland, and it must naturally take the first place in any view of the present condition of the people of that country. The landed gentry come in, justly, for much sympathy from Mr. Morris. Perhaps the position of no class in the world has changed more in the last fifty years than that of the landed proprietors of Ireland. There are, of course, many of the titled possessors of large properties, who have not suffered in the same way as the rest, for they do not depend for income or position on their Irish properties, being originally and still Englishmen and holders of big estates in England. The Irish landed gentry from being the leaders in their own districts have become dependent on the passing of new Acts for their tenure of the lands that they have securely occupied for two centuries and a half. Hundreds are ruined, and hundreds more are now facing ruin, on account of the new legislation that is supposed to be calculated to sweep away all memory of the wrongs done centuries ago. As a body they have their faults, some being absentees, and others, even residents, hand over their business to factors and agents, many stand aloof from their tenants, and many again spend all their time in sport, but the vicarious punishment of the innocent descendants of those who profited by the political favour of the Government during the years of conquest can hardly atone to the real sufferers. The sentiment of the majority will be satisfied, but it remains to be seen whether the economic and political administration of the rural districts will benefit under the new land laws.

The social life in the great and hospitable country houses is considerably restricted, and many homes are closed or are already in the hands of new owners. But still enough remain open to justify Judge Morris in his opinion that "Ireland's best country houses have a charm all their own; their social life, no doubt, is rather too exclusive, too much that of class, which lives for itself, and does not freely mix with the classes below it; but it is singularly agreeable to a cultivated taste; it retains some of the brilliancy for which it was famous in the eighteenth century. . . . These country houses, too, are centres of sport, on the whole better, I think, than that of England." In the country there is small semblance of a middle class, the landlords and the peasantry divide the atmosphere between them, and if the former have lost much of the social prestige that attached to their position, the latter have changed, and according to this writer not for the better. Their courtesy and kindly manner is still in the ascendant among their attractive qualities, but the unquestioning submissiveness to their ecclesiastical superiors is diminishing, and their estrangement from the landlord is shown by a dark and sullen demeanour towards him, disaffection and a reckless lawlessness too often pervade their attitude in regard to the State. It is well, after this adverse criticism, to read that the peasantry, both in the north and south, have made immense progress in material comfort, those who remain in the country commanding more of the conveniences, if not many of the luxuries of life. But the best of the peasantry have emigrated, and those who remain are not the flower of the population. Mr. Morris speaks of the standard of education as not high in Ireland, except at Trinity College, and yet Irish literature is looking up, eminent men are not wanting, and the best contributors to reviews, magazines, and the press are and have been Irishmen. He should know all about the Bench and Bar of which he himself is an ornament. He finds the Bar less independent than from 1782 to 1800, its lights are fewer and less brilliant, the temptation of Government places have outbalanced, in the last fifty years, the chances of professional practice, and consequently the very best men have not risen in their own line to the high places their abilities might have commanded. The crown of the edifice of social life in Ireland is and should be the "Castle," rightly described here as an "incongruous and unsightly building," the chief personage in which palace has the most difficult and thankless task of any within the limits of the British dominions. The society that in Dublin circles round the Castle is a strangely mixed, and though there is much that is attractive in the festivities, and much beauty in the crowd that attends them, the Viceregal court, according to this writer, is "unreal, and does not contain what is best and most choice in the social life of Ireland." Dublin has decaded from her position as a brilliant social centre. The private houses of the landed gentry have been sold for institutions, few, if any, of the peers or great commoners have a Dublin house, the chiefs of the official classes, physicians, and surgeons who have reached to the top of the medical tree, Trinity College senior professors, and a few rich merchants now make up what nevertheless manages to be an interesting and even lively and hospitable society, but the brilliancy of the days of Grattan and Curran, Plunket and Bushe has departed.

LORD ROSEBERY ON ATHLETICS.

HE would be a daring man who, in the course of an after-dinner speech before an Athletic Association, would dare to uphold the sentiments recently expressed by Rudyard Kipling in respect of the devotees of football and cricket. It is characteristic of Lord Rosebery that he should be the man to do this and to do it moreover in a way that was neither distasteful nor offensive to his audience. It is truly said, he avers, that the "muddied oaf" is inflicting incalculable injury on this country. He did not hold with some others that it was to athleticism that Britain owed her proud position. In these days they at home would have to combat the competition of nations not merely by football or cricket, but by fitting themselves for the intellectual and business strife of the world by every means which their country could afford. Athletics, he went on to say, were not enough to preserve Imperial supremacy. He did not underrate them. Probably he overrated them. He believed they gave the country a race which was unsurpassed for endurance and courage and fibre, but that was not all. The race of the world was a race of intellect and of character as well as of muscle, and it would be a lamentable day for England when the sharpening of the intellect and the strengthening of character were divorced from the cultivation of muscle and the pursuit of sport. Although these remarks are so obvious as to be almost axiomatic they are hardly what one would have expected from the statesman who has been the owner of a Derby winner. But they are indicative of one fact, which is that notwithstanding the indignant outburst which succeeded the publication of "The Islanders" that poem has carried a certain amount of weight, and has opened the eyes of many people, who are themselves enthusiastic sportsmen, to what is a danger, if not an evil. At the same time it is to be feared that in the excess of zeal which generally follows a discovery, too much energy is being wasted on the matter, and there is some risk that much vaunted muscle of the Briton is fast disappearing in the race for intellectual supremacy. The army of industrial workers is not the class to develop a dangerous tendency for sport and athletics unless it be the over-indulgence of the witnessing of football and cricket. The administrative element of the community and the army of brain workers generally are losing rather than gaining any serious love of athletics. We hear occasionally of athletic statesmen and of sport-loving judges, of novelist, cricketers, and of golf-playing professors. But the very fact that the existence of such prodigies is thought worthy of remark proves that the fondness of the people of Great Britain for the practice at any rate of sport and athletics is by no means too great. H. G. Wells has told of a future race which will have lost the means of locomotion, whose arms and legs will be mere dangling appendages. And although probably the law of evolution will never make quite such cruel demands upon the human form as this, the tram-riding, motor-driving public of Great Britain is certainly asking Nature to bring about a percentage of Mr. Wells' vision. Any way at the present moment those who practice athleticism in Great Britain are not carrying their games to such an inordinate extent as to come under the ban of either Rudyard Kipling or Lord Rosebery.

JAPAN'S NAVAL POLICY.

THE opinions of statesmen and politicians in Japan as to the desirability of carrying out the naval programme drawn up by the Government would seem to be divided if we are to take the recent debates on the question in the Japanese Lower House and the Upper House as to what the general feeling is. The differences of opinion concern the ways and means. The present Ministry has announced that if the Budget proposals are to be carried out, it will be impossible to make any reduction in the land tax at the end of five years, the Government having given an explicit promise that at this time the tax would be reduced to its normal rate. On the other hand, the Opposition say that by economising in other directions the Government could lower the tax, and also make provision for the expenditure required in connection with the Navy. But for the fact that the Upper House has equal control with the Lower House over financial proposals, its early resignation would have been necessary. As it is, the present Ministry is threatened. There is some doubt as to the course that will be followed in connection with the Budget proposals. It is believed, however, that the Lower House will amend the Government's plan as to how the money is to be raised. The Bill will then be sent to the House of Lords, where it is certain to be passed as originally put forward by the Ministry, and returned in that form to the House of Representatives. Even then, however, a dead-lock may be avoided, as a convention of Representatives of both Houses will meet in order to see whether there is any possibility of a compromise. The Mikado is exactly in the same position as King Edward in such circumstances. He cannot constitutionally put an end to a dead-lock if it is brought about, but he may use his influence in an advisory way towards a solution. Japan's ambition tends the same way as America's so far as the Navy is concerned, and if the naval programme which is at present suggested is ever completed she would be able to take aggressive measures, supposing her naval administration were as effective as her equipment in the case of all nations except that with which she has so recently allied herself.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

PERHAPS no wish is dearer to the American heart than naval supremacy, and in furtherance of this the United States naval authorities, guided by President Cleveland's warlike policy have since the war with Spain built a fleet which at once places America among the first class naval powers. The American navy is of such recent creation that it may prove interesting to trace its growth since 1889. In that year it consisted, all told, of six ships of various types, the largest of which were one armoured coast defence ship and three protected cruisers. Building there were two second-class battleships, five armoured coast-defence ships, five protected cruisers, five small cruisers, gunboats, etc, and one torpedo boat. Ten years later, that is to say the year of the war with Spain, the fleet had increased to four first-class battleships and eight building, one second-class battleship, seven armoured coast-defence ships, two armoured cruisers, eighteen protected cruisers, eighteen small-cruisers, gunboats, etc., and eighteen torpedo boats. Finally on the 1st November, 1902, the strength of the fleet was nine first-class battleships, and ten building, one second-class battleship, three armoured coast-defence ships, and three building, two armoured cruisers and eight building, ten protected cruisers and nine building, twenty small cruisers, gunboats, etc., and three building, nine torpedo boat destroyers and seven building, twenty-nine torpedo-boats and six building, and one submarine and seven building. These comparative figures indicate the change of public opinion in favour of an offensive navy of big battleships and large cruisers, and how surprisingly the industries connected with ship-building have grown in the ten or twelve years since the Navy Department had to look to Europe for armour and steel casting for guns. Now the American firms are building for Russia, and are open to orders from any navy in the world. A wise step for the cultivation of local interest in the fleet was taken when it was decided that the nomination of cadets—future admirals and captains of the country's squadrons—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis should rest mainly with the congressional districts, while last the year it was enacted that each senator can also have one mid-hipman under training. Each State consequently has its proportion of officers in the fleet. By these methods interest in the navy has been aroused in all parts of the Republic, whether close to the coast line or far away inland; in fact, the inland States to-day are probably the most enthusiastic in support of the fleet.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES CARTER DRURY commander in chief of the East India Squadron returned to Bombay from Delhi last evening.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) left Suez at daylight and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 22nd instant.

IT is understood that a medal is to be struck to commemorate the Delhi Durbar.

THE Poona Horse won the Indian Army Polo Cup at Delhi on Wednesday after a hard fight with the 18th Bengal Lancers. After their display at Meerut in November their success had been generally anticipated.

AT the masonic gathering in the Town Hall, Delhi, on Thursday, Lord Kitchener was installed as District Grand Master of the Punjab in succession to Sir Power Palmer.

THE Duke of Connaught recently received Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate, Honorary Organising Commissioner in India of the St. John's Ambulance Association. His Royal Highness is a high official of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and takes the greatest interest in it. It is understood that he is likely to give a helping hand to ambulance work in India. Some opportunity will probably offer before His Royal Highness leaves this country.

SIR HUGH BARNES proceeds Home by this week's mail steamer on short leave before taking up the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma in the spring. It may be noted that on the occasion of the Investiture just before the procession started, the Duke of Connaught handed to Sir Hugh the K. C. V. O. saying that the King-Emperor had directed him to bestow it at once. This was a fitting personal honour to the official whose labours have mainly contributed to make the Great Durbar run smoothly throughout.

IN connection with the Venezuelan difficulty there is absolutely nothing of the "pomp and circumstance of war" to be witnessed in London. Even the formality of the Venezuelan Minister leaving the capital of his country's adversary cannot take place for the reason that there is no Minister to leave. The last example of a foreign representative shaking the dust of London from his feet in a hostile spirit occurred on the rupture with the Transvaal. Mr Montagu White, the Consul-General for the South African Republic, made a nice calculation of the moment at which Mr. Kruger's ultimatum would expire, and, having a kind of intelligent anticipation that the British troops would not be withdrawn as requested, left 58, Victoria-street with his staff at the appointed hour. Venezuela has not even a Consul-General in London, and all the share that her plain Consul appears to be taking in the international quarrel is to establish a sort of blockade against interviewers in Moorgate Station Mansions.

THE review of the retinues of the Native Chiefs which took place in the Durbar Amphitheatre on Wednesday, was even more picturesque in its way than the State entry of the 29th December. In an India which is rapidly changing, the Native States still preserve much of the antique ceremonial which is disappearing everywhere else. But among them also changes are going on and the reform which has been taking place in their armies will no doubt hasten the end of the dresses and weapons which made Wednesday's procession so remarkable. The ten thousand spectators assembled in the Amphitheatre had therefore the opportunity of witnessing a sight which may never again be in evidence. Everything bizarre and strange in Eastern ceremonial passed round the arena in procession, from elephants gorgeously painted with warriors in chain armour on their backs to fighting ascetics daubed with red ochre.

REVIEW.

"THE VULTURES," by H. S. Merriman, is a story of Polish patriotism and conspiracy. The Bakutys, a family of father, son, and daughter, who are entirely devoted to the dream of winning independence for their beloved Poland, meet in London three diplomatists of England, America, and France, who are on the watch for developments in the intrigue against Russia, in which Prince Bakuty and his son Martin are deeply involved. The interesting situation thus brought about is heightened by the friendship that promptly rises between all the personages, and this again brings about an interchange of hearts between the stern and silent English Mr. Cartoner and Princess Wanda Bakuty. All this difficult combination of irreconcilable interests Mr. Merriman treats with the fearless but light touch which distinguishes him. He revels in the impossible, and makes it seem quite a natural development of human relations. Sympathy comes in where antipathy should rule, and yet each man remains faithful to principle and actively fulfils his duty. The growth of the affection between Cartoner and Wanda is exquisitely indicated; the man of few words does not waste or misapply one when he ventures to declare his love for the daughter of the conspirator whom he is bound to watch and condemn. London, Warsaw, St. Petersburgh, are the scenes wherein the Vultures of different War Offices and their prey work out the incidents of the story. The awful assassination of Alexander II. is the climax of all things, but it brings no realisation to Prince Bakuty's dream. He himself was against such measures as murder to gain his end, but in this, as in all conspiracies, there were men who only believed in removing the rulers whom they called tyrants, blind to the fact that Alexander II. had devoted his life to the amelioration of the condition of his people. "The Vultures" is a most interesting and realistic story.

"BARBARA'S MONEY," by Adeline Sergeant, is all about a legacy of two hundred thousand pounds left by an eccentric old lady to her niece, on condition that the will does not take effect for a year after her death, and that Barbara keeps the fact of her being heiress an absolute secret. Barbara of course promises, but she gets into intolerable difficulties with all her relations and friends through the effort to keep the secret. Her brother, a clergyman, is an unsympathetic terror, and his wife is rather an unnecessarily objectionable woman, whom no amount of money could make comfortable but who was always in need and shabby in her arrangements. Barbara suffers much at their hands, and is, indeed, reduced to something very like despair in her determination to keep her word. She goes through experiences that would drive any ordinary girl mad, but endures all with exemplary patience. The people who worry her are quite too malicious, a rejected lover becoming criminally wicked in the conspiracy he plots to injure her and ruin her character. Even the friendship which might have been some consolation to her is complicated by some most objectionable features. Still a year is a short term of probation for a huge reward in such a legacy, and it could not be difficult to find crowds of girls ready to go through all Barbara's troubles to inherit two hundred thousand pounds at the end of twelve most uncomfortable months. The old aunt should have foreseen these misconceptions, or Barbara should have refrained from helping herself to any of the money, the possession of which she could not account for without breaking her promise to the dead aunt or resorting to subterfuge. The permission for a girl who never had more than a small allowance to spend up to five thousand pounds in her year of trial was a most foolish provision in the aunt's final arrangements, for it caused all the difficulties, the detailing of which makes the greater part of the story.

"THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK" for 1903 is the twenty-third of this useful publication. There is no doubt that the work becomes more indispensable year by year. The task of preparation must be also vastly heavier each issue, but the result is that we arrive at a fair and comprehensive idea of women's work and interests, and much guidance for those who want to help their fellows. The book is of equal use to busy secretaries of societies in the great British centres and to others who live in the quiet of home, but want to know what women who work in varied fields of labour have done and are doing. In other countries, specially the United States and Germany, it is appreciated as a valuable book of reference giving information of what Englishwomen have accomplished. Experts have revised the different sections on Education, Science, Medicine, Public Work, and Industrial Work. Sports and Pastimes are set forth by Miss Francis Slaughter. There are expert hints on travelling, on Pharmacy as an occupation for women, and on House Decoration. A list of books published during the year is added in this issue, and a summary of the events of the year chiefly as they concern women is an instructive feature.

"THE HIGHWAY OF FATE," by Rosa Nouchette Carey, is a simple story told naturally, quiet in its scope, with some romance and a good deal of sentiment. It is the very reverse of exciting, is altogether good and wholesome, and a safe book for girls of every age. The people are all fairly happy, good-tempered, and affectionate. Their homes are picturesque and their lives peaceful, with little tragedy or hidden skeletons in them. Miss Durnford, a rich old maid, is not soured or spoiled, but is a very fountain of benevolence, and her companion, Eunice Cleveland, a bright happy girl, who having resolved to earn her own living, in order to spare her overburdened brother's shoulders, falls on her feet in meeting an employer who is more of a fairy godmother than an exacting patroness. This story gives one the impression of a perpetual summer in a homely country neighbourhood where there are no nerves and good health is a common gift.

"THE BRANDED PRINCE," by Weatherby Chesney, is a gruesome story of murder and hypnotism by an artist in crime. The mother of the victim is made to help by the occult power that the murderer exercises over her. The sudden disappearance of Prince Ram Singh is ominous enough of evil, but when his remains appear in a day or two on the dissecting table of the Hospital where he had been a medical student, London rings with the tragedy. The mystery of how he came by his death baffles his friends, the police, and the detective force. The following up of the clue that finally leads to the discovery of the murderer is cleverly done, and the interest is well sustained. The involving of his mother in the circumvention of the crime is a daring and revolting touch.

"AN INNOCENT THIEF."—All readers of Anglo-Indian humorous literature will be amused by a fascinating story by a new author, Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, Ajmere. It is called "An Innocent Thief, or a Romance of the British Post Office of India." The principal character of course is "the innocent thief" himself, Niaz Hussain, who is falsely charged with the theft of a parcel—the contents, Chinese gold, Persian Gulf corals and pearls, valued at a large sum—and is sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. A part of the time the poor fellow is compelled to pass in the Agra Central Jail; but by a turn of Fortune's wheel, the real thieves are discovered and Niaz Hussain regains his liberty, only alas! to find that his two lovely wives, Amina and Nujban—rendered destitute by their husband's imprisonment—had flown to the arms of their rescuer who had made them his wives! There are interwoven many bright and witty incidents in the work, the author passing, with a delicate touch, from grave to gay, and he shows a large sympathy with suffering humanity. "An Innocent Thief" fulfils its mission and throws a strong limelight on the stage of India where we see portrayed Civil and Military life as well as Hindu and Mahomedan. The book is obtainable at all leading booksellers and also at the "Pioneer" Press, Allahabad, where it was printed.

"A FIVE YEARS' TRYST," by Sir Walter Besant, is the first of a collection of excellent short stories, culled from every land and told of all sorts and conditions of men and women. Not one tale is dull, and they are all in Besant's most skilful, piquant style.

Bell's Miniature Series of Painters is growing. GREUZE and CORREGGIO and ALMA TADEMA have been added, the former edited by Harold Armitage the second by Leader Scott, and the latter receives appreciative notice at the hands of Helen Zimmern. This artist is one of the very few living artists that have so far been included in this series. There are eight illustrations of the chief pictures of the artists and a photogravure frontispiece. These cleverly condensed little volumes are the best hand-books one can have, giving as they do a short life of the painter, an appreciation of his pictures, of his art, chronological list of his paintings, and a mention of where each hangs at present. The price is ridiculously small, and must tempt many to indulge in a complete set of these beautifully got up little volumes.

Mr. M. B. Kolasker has collected and compiled a series of essays and speeches by the late Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade on "RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORM." It makes another large volume to be added to the tale of works in which Judge Ranade spoke words of wisdom and enlightenment to his co-religionists. These thirteen essays and speeches are on a large variety of subjects. Indian Theism, the Hindu Marriage Age, Widow Marriage, State Legislation in Social Matters, the Congress, and many kindred themes.

THE utilization of waste products is a by-path of applied science which has a double value; it may lead the lucky inventor to a fortune and it certainly helps the public along in the direction of economy. Our neighbours of the Fatherland have shown conspicuous ingenuity in this particular field, and the different forms of cheap concrete are instances. Lignolite has been fairly popular in Germany for some years past, and it has been introduced to London by a demonstration at Messrs. Bernhard's in King William-street. It is a flooring cement compounded of sawdust and chemical-laid moist and levelled, and drying to a degree of polish and surprising hardness. The claim made for it is that it is inexpensive, sanitary, fire and water proof, of low specific gravity, and capable of inlay and parquet work to an indefinite extent.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER APPOINTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Bishop of Winchester has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, who is to succeed the late Dr. Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Muirhouse, near Edinburgh, on April 7, 1848. His father was a Scottish country squire, who had been a schoolfellow of Archbishop Tait in Edinburgh. The son was educated at Harrow, under Dr. Butler. Not only the prizes which he won (including one for an English poem), but his general progress justified the hopes which were formed as to his future career. In 1867 he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, with the reputation of a good scholar. At this time he was prostrated by a gunshot wound, which greatly endangered his life. He took a six months' journey to the East, and some reminiscences of that tour will be found in the published "Memoirs of Catherine and Craufurd Tait." Returning to England, he began reading with Dr. Vaughan, the present Dean of Llandaff. In 1874 he obtained a curacy at Dartford, Kent, where he worked hard for three years. Then he took a second tour to Palestine, and returned to become chaplain and Secretary to Archbishop Tait—a post he held for the five years preceding the Archbishop's death. During that time he married a daughter of the Archbishop. In 1881 Mr. Davidson became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. Immediately after the death of Archbishop Tait he was made Chaplain to Her Majesty, and in May, 1883, on the death of the Dean of Windsor (Mr. Connor) he became his successor. The high expectations respecting him were fully realized in this responsible post; and his appointment in 1891 to the Bishopric of Rochester was warmly welcomed. After four years' work in the Rochester diocese he was translated to Winchester. During the time that he was at Rochester he was very frequently ill from internal disease.

In a letter to the Archdeacon, announcing his acceptance of the new Bishopric, he wrote:—"The traditions and circumstances which invest the See of Winchester with a peculiar importance, and involve for its holder a proportional access of high responsibility, have of course been present both to my own mind and to the mind of the few friends whom I have felt at liberty to consult; but, if I know myself, I can say unhesitatingly that no such considerations would, of themselves, lead me at present to exchange for any post on earth the workfield to which I was consecrated little more than four years ago. Every month that passes deepens the interest and the hopefulness of the work to which our hands have been set in this unique diocese. But there are practical considerations of another sort, which cannot be lightly set aside. Among the gifts required for the due discharge of our town work is physical strength of a peculiar sort. To name one point only out of several. The demand upon the Bishop for evening work in this poorest region of London increases steadily, and, as I think, most rightly. In no other way can our multiplying Confirmations take their proper place in the life of each parish; at no other hours can gatherings, great and small, of working men and women, be appropriately held. But my recent illness has proved that from such evening duty I must, for some time to come, be largely debarred."

It is not yet stated who is to succeed Dr. Davidson at Winchester. That See is not only one of the oldest, but one of the wealthiest of our Bishoprics. Its income is £6,500 a year. Nevertheless it is a fact that no man who has not a large private income can afford to accept the Bishopric. The demands on the purse of the occupant of the See are so great that they swallow up the whole of the £6,500 a year, and more. That is partly due, no doubt, to the fact that Farnham Palace, the Bishop's seat, is an expensive place to keep up; but in even greater degree it is due to the fact that the palace is not only a residence, but a centre of diocesan work. Not only is the Bishopric difficult to fill, from a pecuniary point of view, but its occupant is hard put to it to live up to the tradition of his predecessors. Perhaps no See has had a greater number of famous occupants than Winchester. To say nothing of the princely Henry de Blois, the seat has been filled by William of Wykeham, Cardinal Wolsey, Stephen Gardiner, Trelawney, one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower by James the Second, and the famous Samuel Wilberforce.

SOMALILAND.

BLUEJACKETS CONSTRUCT A LANDING STAGE.

SHEIKH YUSSUF ALI CAUSING ANXIETY.

Reuter's correspondent at Obbia in a despatch, dated the 4th inst., states that Bluejackets from the Warships Perseus and Pomone and the Punjab Mounted Infantry and Kings African Rifles are constructing a landing stage and forts. It is expected they will be completed before the Indian Contingent arrives. The landing of troops and stores has hitherto been very difficult as the roadstead is extremely exposed. The attitude of the local Sheikh Yussuf Ali is causing uneasiness. He is corresponding with the Mullah who is four days distant.

APPOINTMENT AT THE MINT.

ANOTHER BYE-ELECTION.

The Rt. Hon. W. Macartney, M. P., has been appointed Deputy Master of the Mint and is vacating his seat.

[Mr. William Grey Ellison Macartney, M. P., belongs to an old Orange Family, and his father, Colonel Macartney, sat for Tyrone for many years. He has been associated with the Orange movement in the north of Ireland, and was one of the Irish Unionist Whips. He was one of the Unionist minority who marched out of the Committee on the Irish Land Act when their minority report was rejected. He was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in July, 1895. He has represented South Antrim since 1885. At the last election he was returned, with Mr. Samuel Lowther, as an Independent Conservative by a majority of 593. In the two previous elections he was unopposed. The master of the Mint is, of course, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The office of Deputy Master, which has been vacant for some time, is worth £1,500 per annum.]

AN EAST INDIAN MERCHANT'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

MacGregor, an East Indian merchant, has left a fortune of £150,000, half to the Corporation of Glasgow and half to Rangoon.

EAST AFRICA.

Garstin has left Mombasa for Uganda.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JANUARY 8

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE STEAMSHIP MOMBASSA.

ASHORE NEAR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

Information received at the Port Office, Madras, is to the effect that the s. s. Mombassa, reported on fire, came ashore about 8 miles south of the Armeghan lighthouse, which is 20 miles north of Madras. The ship, which is still burning, has been abandoned.

Mr. Henry Sell has moved into new premises, in Fleet Street, where at Leighton House, numbers 167 and 168, the business of Sell's Advertising Agency will be carried on, on a vaster scale than ever. He began in a very small room in Johnson's Court and now has expanded until the new premises have swallowed up all that was left of the historic Court and three houses in Fleet Street as well. In the cellar of one of these dwellings were kept in old days the weapons to arm Thistlewood's conspirators, the Red Lion Inn is another ancient landmark absorbed by the business which Mr. Henry Sell has carried to so high a position in the Advertising World.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ALL CLAIMS TO BE CONSIDERED.

TWO MILLIONS ALREADY PAID.

A REPROOF TO THE BOER LEADERS.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at the banquet on Tuesday said that all claims would be carefully considered. Two millions of the Imperial Government's money had been paid, and more would be forthcoming. The Government did not intend to unduly increase taxation and hamper development. No grudging contribution was wanted, and he would rather return empty-handed than with an arrangement extorted from an unwilling people.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to an address presented by the Boer Leaders, said that he would have been better pleased if it had contained, besides demands, some recognition of what the British Government had already done.

A general amnesty was impossible, but he hoped that the Colonial Governments would act leniently. Let them, said Mr. Chamberlain, set an example by forgiving their countrymen who had surrendered and helped the British.

The exiled Burghers would not be allowed to return unless they accepted the terms of peace.

As to the Burghers who were in Europe they should prove their loyalty by accounting for the money that they had taken to Europe.

He accepted the Boers' invitation to visit some country districts.

He arrived at Johannesburg yesterday and received an enthusiastic welcome.

ASIATICS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

In a confidential reply to an address presented to him by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce Mr. Chamberlain, it is reported, said that if there were a danger of Asiatics overrunning the country, the whites should seek legislation excluding them, not as Asiatics but as undesirable immigrants. Contracts indentured with Indians should terminate in their own country, and there should be a penalty for the breach of such a regulation

CHARGE OF SHOOTING AGAINST AN ENGINE-TURNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 9.

The case against Robert Foster, engine-turner at Lanowli, who went with a loaded revolver to shoot his servant and another guard, came on for hearing before Mr. Brander, Assistant Collector, to-day.

The case was conducted by the Head Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police.

After the prosecution closed its case, accused was questioned by the Court. He said:—On the night of the 26th December I left Sholapur with a letter from Mr. Wright, Locomotive Foreman, to Mr. McNeill, the Locomotive Superintendent at Lanowli, asking him to try and arrange to transfer me back to Lanowli, as my mind was not at rest at times, because my wife refused to go with me to Solapur. I was under the influence of liquor when I left Solapur, and got some more on the road at Dhond. I do not know what I was doing. I do not remember seeing any one at Lanowli when I got out of the train. I do not remember going to Mr. Callaghan's bungalow until I was told that I had attempted to shoot him when I came to my senses in the Police House at Lanowli. I do not remember anything after I left Dhond. I had four pegs, and bought a bottle of brandy. I do not know how I came to have a revolver.

The case was adjourned to to-morrow.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST AN INAMDAR.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Pamchander Darkojirao, alias Bhao Saheb, Inamdar of Wadgaon in the Bhimthadi Taluka, was charged before Mr. Beaman, District and Sessions Judge, with murdering his servant Rama. The charge against the accused was that he threw his servant into a well in the hope of recovering treasure.

Accused was found guilty by the jury, and was sentenced to be hanged.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A MUKHTIAR.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Baidanath Bannerji, a mukhtiar practising in the Howrah Courts was to-day sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default six months' further imprisonment, for perjury. In order to obtain a re-trial for a client accused filed a false affidavit in the High Court, but when the rule was issued truth was ascertained and the High Court ordered the accused to be prosecuted, with the result above stated.

THE CORONATION.

MAHOMEDAN REJOICINGS AT DHARWAR.

DHARWAR, JANUARY 9.

A public meeting representing the Mahomedan community of Dharwar and its suburbs was held last evening in the Victoria High School, Dharwar, to celebrate the Coronation of his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. Mr. Gibb, the Collector, presided. His Highness the Nawab of Savanur, European ladies and gentlemen, and also Hindu gentlemen attended. Songs were sung in Hindustani. Khan Saheb Abdul Wahab, Police Inspector and President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, read an English address, which among other things contained prayers for a long, happy, and prosperous life to the King, Queen, and all the members of the Royal Family. A similar address was read in Hindustani by Moulvi Sha Valievoola, Persian teacher at the Training College, and caps and cholis were distributed amongst the Mahomedan school boys and girls by Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Davies, and two other European ladies. The Police Band gave selections of music. Cheers were given for the King and Queen, and also for Mr. and Mrs. Gibb. A distribution of flowers, attar, and pan supari terminated the proceedings.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Turkish route interrupted beyond kerkuk.
Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.
Cable from Sanfrancisco to Hawai opened for international traffic rate per word Rs. 4-10 via Teheran or Suez and north American cables.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	9	12	45 p.m.	2	17
Suez	9	2	10 p.m.	...	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th January, 1903.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	3	0	2
„ Karachi	0	27	0	1
„ Madras	0	35	0	5

M. STANISLAS MEUNIER, the eminent French geologist, has just made a startling communication to the Academy of Sciences. According to the "Figaro" he has informed that learned body that after careful examination of earth excavated in the Rue Meslay Paris, recently, he has been led irresistibly to the conclusion that there exists the germ of a volcano under the Boulevard Saint Martin and the Place de la Republique. The gay world of the boulevards, however may find comfort in the fact that M. Meunier regards the embryo as harmless for the present.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A TROOPER.

GRATIFYING RECEPTION OF THE NINTH LANCERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, JANUARY 9.

During the military review yesterday a serious accident occurred to a trooper of the 9th Lancers. In the first Cavalry charge by the brigades, the horse of Trooper Bushell crossed its legs and came down, the rider being thrown heavily on his head. He was quickly picked up and carried off, few of the public being aware that anything untoward had happened. Several native troopers were dismounted without injury, and the incident of the injured Lancer passed without remark. This morning, however, the man was still unconscious, and it is feared that his skull is fractured. This appears to have been the only serious accident in the Durbar celebrations. The reception given to the 9th Lancers at the review has deeply gratified the officers and men of the regiment.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AT DELHI.

The final tie in the Football Tournament between the 2nd Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Irish Rifles was re-played this afternoon before a great crowd. In the first half the game was very fast and even, and at half time there was no score. Very quickly after the re-start the Gordons attacked hotly, and after some exciting play scored amid great cheering. They came again and put on a second goal. The Irish, thereafter, made a great effort, but the Gordons' goal-keeper saved finely, and the Highlanders carrying play to the other end registered the third goal. The game continued fast, but in the last fifteen minutes both teams appeared pretty well spent. There was no further score, the game ending in a win for the Gordons by three goals to nil.

There were several attractions on the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Teams from Manipur and Gilgit gave exhibitions of polo as played in those places. The Gilgit men played in a narrow boarded enclosure, their usual boundaries being a brick wall and a precipice. They played a very fast game and exhibited wonderful horsemanship. The Manipuris played a slightly different game, and rode small ponies having a fine turn of speed and great endurance.

On the principal polo ground the final tie in the International Cup Competition was played between Ulwar and Jodhpur. The result was a forgone conclusion, and after a very one-sided game Ulwar won by seven goals and six subsidiaries to two goals.

There was a large gathering at the Polo Match, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and a number of the Native Chiefs being present. The Rajputana Chiefs entertained a large number of guests, and the roads leading to the polo grounds were lined by their picturesque retainers in full panoply. At the close of the match the Dutchess of Connaught, at the request of the Viceroy, presented the whole of the prizes given for the various sporting tournaments to the winners.

To-night there is an evening party to the Native Chiefs and the Durbar festivities close with the departure of the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses to morrow.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members was held at the Society's rooms on Thursday, Mr. J. D. Inverarity presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Lieut. W. Robertson, R. E. (Bangalore); Mr. F. A. Leete, F.C. H. (Nainital, U. P.); Mr. Y. D. Thanewalla, M. A. (Bombay); Mr. Henry Phipps (Beauly, Invernesshire); Capt. J. D. Alexander, R. A. M. C. (Bombay); Mr. C. B. Mogeridge (Gangaw, Upper Burma); Lieut. G. A. Perreau (Drosh, Chitral); Le Comte de Kergarion (Kashmir); Col. O. E. P. Lloyd, V.C., R. A. M. C. (Ootacamund); Mr. E. Hannyngton, I. C. S. (Ootacamund); Mr. J. B. Russell (Hanbalu, Hassan Dist., Mysore), Dr. J M Falkiner (Panitola, Dibrugarh Dist., (Upper Assam); Mr. A W Forbes (Secunderabad); Lieut. V. F. Currey (Colaba Depot); Dr H Cogill, M R C S, L R C P (Karwar); and Mr. L V Bagshawe (Gangaw, Upper Burma).

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Contributions.	Descriptions.	Contributor.
1 Skin of the Avocet ♀	Recurvir ostra avocetta	The Estate of the late Major F. T. Williams.
2 Skins of the Golden eye	Clangula glaucion	
4 „ The crested or Falcated Teal	Eunetta falcata.	
1 „ The Spotted-Billed Duck	Anas Zonorhyncha.	„
1 „ The Lapwing or Peewit	Vanellus Vulgaris.	„
3 „ The Baikal Teal or Clucking Teal	Nettium Formosum.	„
1 „ The Eastern or Chinese Francolin	Francolinus Chinensis.	„
1 „ The Blue-breasted Banded Rail	Hypotaenidia Striata.	„
The Small Indian Pratincole or Swallow Plover	Glareola lactea.	„
1 „ The Eastern Little Stint	Tringa rufi collis.	„
2 „ The Large Indian Pratincole or Swallow Plover	Glareola orientalis.	„
2 „ The Curlew Stint or Pigmy Curlew	Tringa subarquata.	„
3 „ The Turnstone	Strepsilas interpres.	„
1 „ The Marsh Sandpiper or Little Greenshank	Totanus stagnatilus.	
1 „ The Goosander ♀	Mergus castor.	
2 „ The Andaman Teal ♀ ♀	Nettium albigulare.	
2 „ The Burmese Button-Quail	Turnix blanfordi.	
1 „ The Asiatic Pectoral Sandpiper	Tringa acuminata.	
2 „ The Common Ruby-throat ♂	Calliope camtchatkensis.	
43 „ of various other birds		
1 „ of The White-headed or Stiff-tailed Duck	Erismatura leucocephala.	Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S.
1 „ Seesee Partridge	Ammoperdix bonhami.	Major T. Jermyn.
1 Eastern Baya (alive)	Ploceus megarhynchus.	Mr. E. W. Harper, F.Z.S
1 Dhaman (alive)	Zamenis mucosus	Mrs. Sanders Slater.
2 Skins of McClelland's Laughing Thrush	Garrulax gularis	Dr. H. M. Coltart.
2 Do. Ogle's Laughing Thrush	Dryonastes nuchalis.	„
1 Clutch of eggs of Austens Babbler	Drymocataphus Assamensis.	„
1 Clutch of eggs of The Red-throated Tit-Babbler	Schoeniparus rufigularis.	„
1 Snake (alive)	... ...	Mr. T J. Spooner, C.E.

Minor contributions from Mr. M Edmiston, Mr. Flowker, Mr C P George, Mr F Dundas Whiffin, Major Jermyn, Mrs A W Thomson, Mr H Bolkley, Mr C Glover Wright, Mr J Ribeiro, Mr R H Harter, and Mr R Whately.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—

Some observations on the Solitary Wasp, "Eumenes dimidiatipennis," by Lieut-Col E Cretin, IMS, FRCS. 2. The incubation of a Cuckoo's Egg, by Lieut A H Mosse; 3. Famine Foods:—" Dioscorea Pentaphylla," an important edible yam of the Thana District, by Mr G M Ryan, IFS, FLS.

A vote of thanks was passed to the authors of the papers which will appear in full in the Society's Journal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENTH JATS FROM SHANGHAI.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The 10th Jats, in command of Major Maxwell, arrived here to-day from Shanghai on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive. The regiment consists of nine British and sixteen native officers and 703 rank and file, and leaves to-morrow for Bankipore.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT GOLCONDA.

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

The hired transport Golconda, which left Capetown on the 20th ultimo, arrived at Madras to day with Captain Davy, Lieutenant Trafford, and 170 men of the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. They disembarked this afternoon and leave for Secunderabad to-night. The Golconda also brought officers and details of other regiments and is taking the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment to Calcutta.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOVEL FABRICS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WREATHS FOR THE HAIR.

WHEN TO BOW.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

With the approach of Christmas all thoughts are turned to the festivities of that merry season. There will be dances galore, when the wit, imagination, and individuality of women will have wide scope in designing their party frocks. The little almond-eyed beauties of the Flowery Kingdom have inspired some of the newest fancy fashions. Like the Athenians, Englishwomen are ever seeking some new thing, and their search has led them back to the fashions that have lasted a thousand years. The vogue for Oriental styles is to be seen in the abundance of bright foulards, silk scarves, and ribbons which fluttered into London with the near approach of Christmas. The importations from the East seem to vie with each other in magnificence and beauty of colouring and workmanship. Very popular for party dresses are the Indian scarves of small-figured, solid embroidery, from seven to nine yards long, and a yard and a quarter in width. One scarf of dull gold colour has a border of lighter gold; while another, in an indescribable shade that is neither old rose nor red, is a dream in soft, rich colouring. The scarves made into dresses, with silk crepe of the same colour, give charming and Eastern effects. Few things in the Eastern stuffs have the possibilities of Japanese Shikii silk, a soft, raw silk, which shimmers in the light in all the artistic colours. A dull, old gold has golden lights and copper shadows in it. Another is that pale, lovely shade which autumn grass wears when dry. Still another has the sheen and colour of moonlight upon blue waters, while a dull pink brushes its soft folds against a pale shade of Nile green.

The debutante, the grande dame, the maid of many seasons, and the youthful matron will all alike unite in one fashion this season. In fair tresses, as well as in those that are touched with Father Time's hand, posies will be worn. Single blossoms will vie with gay garlands in gracing dainty heads, and the old and young alike will seek to add to their own loveliness with copies of nature's sweet blossoms. From Paris comes the leading novelty in headdress. It is the Coronation wreath made of small ivy leaves, perfect in their imitation of the real English ivy, and edged with silver spangles like a rim of dew. Some are edged with gold. The wreaths are made in small bunches of the leaves, ending in a spray of single leaves that fall upon the hair, as though fresh gathered from the garden and placed there. Very charming are the clusters of small white or coloured morning glories, set amid green leaves, and ending in small sprays. The flowers are sprinkled with jewelled or spangled dewdrops, and have jewels in the centre. Du Barry wreaths are so much in vogue that all manners of materials are made up into the Du Barry headdress. These half wreaths are of flowers and leaves of plaited grass, with bunches of the grass on each side of the hair; of satin ribbon, with or without floral effects, and of plaited ribbon that passes round the back of the hair, and ends upon each side of the head in jaunty little bunches and knots. Another leading novelty is the pond lily, and this comes in all the natural sizes and colours, as well as in silver, gold, and jet spangles, with natural coloured leaves and stems. Jet Easter lilies are also leaders in style, and these consist of one open flower, with a bud and a green stem, with a small spray of green foliage, usually maidenhair fern. Sometimes the lily forms the centre of a small wreath. Laurel crowns are as popular now as they were in the days long ago. These vie in point of popularity with the frosted leaves of holly and oak, sprinkled over with the pearly mistletoe berries. Holly berries glow amid green or frosted leaves in the Du Barry wreath, or in the simple wreath worn in front and not round the back of the hair. Little bows of red velvet, less than half an inch in width, are used to tie the back of mistletoe and holly wreaths, and give a pretty touch of colour to them. A little half wreath of daintily coloured carnations is also among the novelties, and very dainty and pretty is the arrangement. The rose, of course, is still paramount for adornment. There seems to be a tendency this season to increase the size of coiffure ornaments. The majority of them are larger and somewhat heavier in effect than in the past. There are also any number of pretty aigrette effects and spangled novelties. Perhaps the prettiest of all ornaments are the tiny little marabou tips. These are as soft, downy and fluffy as thistledown. They come in all desirable evening colours, and very daintily and becomingly add a dressy note to the coiffure.

Indecision with regard to "when to bow" and "when not to bow" would appear to be more general than that experienced with regard to "shaking hands" or "not shaking hands." It may, perhaps, be considered a matter of little moment whether a bow is given or withheld, or whether a shake of the hand is given in lieu of a bow, but in reality it carries a distinct significance whether the right or the wrong thing is done on the spur of the moment. It should be understood that a bow is a ceremonious recognition between those but slightly acquainted, and who do not know each other intimately enough to speak or to shake hands with when they meet. When, for instance, two ladies meet who have been recently introduced, if bows are not exchanged when passing each other it would be next to impossible to do so on a subsequent occasion, and thus the acquaintance comes virtually to an end. Again, it is equally required that bows should be exchanged between friends unable to speak to each other on the occasion of meeting, more especially between men and women than between women themselves. If a woman does not bow to a man she knows when he looks expectant of her bowing to him he considers himself cut by her although she has no such intention, and was really postponing her greeting until, say, she had shaken hands with her host and hostess at an outdoor gathering. The same equally holds good between men and women as between women. When slight acquaintances meet at "at homes" and dinner parties to bow is all that is necessary, but the bow should be made as soon as possible. If a lady is seated, and another arrives, as soon as the one attracts the notice of the other, bows should be exchanged. There are incidental occasions when bows are given. At breakfast in a country house bows are the morning salutation. At dinner parties, when guests are seated far apart, they can, if inclined to do so, bow and smile at one another. Out driving is a frequent opportunity for bowing. Sitting out in the park is another equally so; in fact, it is difficult to say when bowing should give place to shaking hands. Once it has done so, however, it can never occupy the same footing with acquaintances who have been met with a shake of the hand, although it serves the purpose of keeping in touch those separated by the barrier of a crowd of circumstances equally powerful to keep them temporarily asunder.

Moderation in all things is the perfection of life; and this applies particularly perhaps in regard to the modern girl and her exercises. The girl of the sixties, the heroine of the crinoline, was too feeble and a little unhealthy, and rather brainless; but the modern girl, the real up-to-dater, rushes to the other extreme. She misses the happy medium that will give her health and grace and beauty, together with all her natural womanly charms, and rushes after the hard muscle and violence of excessive exercise. Every leisure moment is spent on the golf links, in the hockey field, in the gymnasium, and at the club! This sudden fad for everything athletic is slowly and surely unfitting the modern girl for the gentler and more beautiful side of modern life. She is, and always will be, the homemaker; but all homelife is destroyed when every moment is spent in the pursuit of a pastime. She has no time for the dainty personal attentions to herself that are so infinitely attractive to those with whom she lives, no time for mental culture, or the development of musical and artistic ability which give abundant pleasure to her friends and acquaintances; instead, she develops into the loud-voiced, short-skirted, flat-heeled young woman, whose small talk is all of the field or the club and who has no sympathy with any of the other elements that go to make up the sum of human life. This is the social standpoint, but the physical point of view is equally important, take, for instance, the football girl. She is told by the beauty doctor—who, by the way, is lining her pockets handsomely through the credulity of the would-be beautiful athletic girl—that the football was once the prerogative of man. It is now the plaything of woman. Her brother kicked it over the goal and earned laurels and championship honours. She kicks it about the gymnasium or football field and earns a great deal more. Eternal beauty and perpetual youth make the goal. The honours which she wins are those of health, grace, and a great deal of that sort of magnetic beauty which follows the vigorous woman from the beginning to the end of her career.

Now that is arrant nonsense. Football playing is absolutely unsuited to women. The exercise is too vigorous and tends to harden muscles which in a woman should be soft and supple. Again, those who have witnessed women's football teams at play realise that it absolutely destroys all the finer susceptibilities of her nature. About two years ago women began to take an interest in boxing, and New York society girls congratulated themselves on being the first to start a boxing club. The fad—for it is nothing else—has not caught on here. The danger of injury to vital organs has been a great deterrent to its popularity—even to the athletic girl. Disc throwing is now in favour, and society women find the new game full of fascinations in its less strenuous form, and taken in homoeopathic quantities it is likely to prove beneficial. But the athletic girl is nothing if not strenuous, and this graceful pastime in her hands is likely to descend to the roughness of the bowling alley. Disc throwing was once the most popular amusement in beauty-loving antiquity. This ancient diversion has never lost its popularity, and as the modern quoits is played probably in more countries than any other sport known to man. The modern Diana is, however, the least agreeable type of athletic girl. Not only is every womanly grace thrown to the winds as she tramps the moors with shouldered gun, but it is repulsive even to a hardened sportsman to see a woman dabbling in the blood of her innocent victims. Physical exercise and outdoor sports, indulged in as a recreation and not as the end, all and be-all of life, are beneficial to women, and enable them to cope with strenuous life to which they are born. What could be more enjoyable than a gallop across the moors and open country, a gentle run through scented lanes and quaint villages and hamlets on a bicycle? Fencing, when practised with the idea of gaining strength and defensive art, gives a woman an added grace; archery also, and swimming. These pursuits are all suited to the physical proportions of women, nor will they detract from those details of character that sum up the true grace and beauty of womanhood. Yet this must be said that the pursuit of these sports and games exclusively and violently by youthful enthusiasts has developed a species of sportswoman who, in any other phase of life, is a complete failure, and the tendency nowadays among women is to do something masculine.

As the great argument against the average girl taking up a hospital nurse's career nowadays is that they are so terribly overworked, it is particularly interesting to see if this is the case at our largest hospital. It is very satisfactory to have an emphatic denial from such a capable organizer as Miss Luckes herself. "Look at our sick list," she observed. "There are at the present moment three nurses out of four hundred and fifty in the nurses' sick-room, and these with only trifling ailments, and there are seldom more than five or six. Occasionally there is a case of enteric fever among the staff, and this is sometimes unfortunately due to want of proper precaution on the part of the nurse herself. Sisters, staff nurses, and probationers alike are allowed two hours off duty every day. Sisters are entitled to take eight hours off duty every week and alternate Sundays till 11 p. m. The half-day of the Saturday preceding the Sunday may be taken, so that the night may be spent away from the hospital. They are also granted four weeks' holiday in the year. Staff nurses are allowed every fourth Sunday off duty till ten p. m., and a half-day each week. One of these half-days may be taken, as in the case of the sisters, in conjunction with the Sunday, also including the night away from the hospital. They are entitled to three weeks' holiday in the year. Probationers on day duty are given a whole day's holiday every fortnight to 10 p.m. and a late pass is occasionally allowed. They are also allotted a week's holiday at the end of each six months of work. The hours in the wards for the day nurses are from 7 a.m. to 9-30 p.m., allowing intervals of half an hour during the day for meals and the two hours off duty every day. It is by no means unusual also, on the days when there are no serious cases in hand, for many nurses to find a quiet interval for half an hour's sewing. The night nurses' hours are a trifle longer. They are on duty from 9 20 p.m. to 9-20 a.m. and must be in bed by 1-30 p.m. so as to get sufficient time for sleep.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

In hearing a claim brought forward by a cyclist against the Dundee Town Council, for loss and injury sustained by him through the carelessness of one of the Town Council's electric car drivers, the sheriff was inclined to be somewhat humorous in arriving at the verdict. The evidence showed that soon after the cyclist had mounted his machine, he was knocked over by a car coming up from the rear, and his bicycle was smashed to pieces. It was stated in defence that he mounted his machine when the car was too close behind him, and that he ought to have waited until the tram had passed. The sheriff considered that both parties were to blame, the driver more so than the cyclist. He argued that, the plaintiff being an intelligent, smart man, skilled in cycling, was he foolish enough, rash enough, or mad enough, to risk his life to save a quarter of a minute? The plaintiff was entitled to damages, but he would not make them high, since he did not wish to encourage everyone with a broken down cycle to run in front of a car so as to claim sufficient compensation to cover the cost of a new machine. He allowed £2 and 10s. expenses. But Mr. Sheriff, would a man be foolish enough, rash enough, or mad enough to risk his life for a few pounds?

If the somewhat daring venture on the part of the promoters of the indoor track at the Alexandra Palace should result in a financial loss, it will be through no fault of theirs in not pushing the meetings and providing most excellent sport. Meanwhile the attendances have been fairly satisfactory and the races productive of some capital finishes. The German, Rutt, has proved himself to be a magnificent sprinter and is a general favourite with the crowd. For Christmas week a large programme has been arranged, which will include matches between Jacquelin, Chase and Hall beside attempts on record or time trials.

From the list of money won in prizes by the German professionals in their "Happy Fatherland," we find that Taddeus Robl heads the list with 27,825 marks, roughly speaking about £1,391. Add to this what Robl may have received for appearance money and the prizes which he has won outside Germany—and his successes have been many—and a very large sum would be the result. Second on the list comes Willy Arend with 9,570 marks; Rutt, 8,750 marks; Mayer, 740 marks; and Hinz, 200 marks. Of races won, Rutt tops the list with 28 firsts, 23 seconds and 9 thirds.

When will every wheelman realize the great importance of exercising the greatest of care when riding where traffic abounds. Traffic riding necessitates continual alertness on the part of a cyclist, who should be wide awake, carefully watching the movements of other users of the road. No risks should be taken, and when passing a vehicle the cyclist should first see that the coast is quite clear ahead. A very painful accident has occurred at Port Talbot, resulting in the death of a young cyclist. He had been riding behind a van for some time, when, suddenly darting out to pass the vehicle, he collided with great force with a cab coming in the opposite direction. His injuries were very severe, and he died within a few hours of the catastrophe. Had the unfortunate wheelman been more careful, one cannot help thinking that the tragedy would have been averted.

The ironmonger's trade organ, the "Hardware Journal," considers that the motor car affords a capital opportunity for members of the trade to extend their business. Just picture an ironmongers shop with one or two motor cars stored away amongst the saucepans and tin-tacks, and just imagine an ironmonger possessed with the average amount of intelligence found in his fraternity, endeavouring to master a contumacious motor. Or again, picture a housekeeper buying an egg-whisk being persuaded into purchasing a motor car. No! Ironmongers would do well to leave motor cars alone. A few took up bicycles when the rage was on, but they were glad to sell them off at a loss. Besides, the class of persons who purchase cars would not think of entrusting their orders with an ironmonger.

The financial result of the Birkenhead cyclists' parade which has just been issued, is indeed very satisfactory, a sum of £193 having been collected, or an improvement on last year's total of nearly twenty pounds. The parade committee distributed the sum of £165; ten charitable organisations in the district benefitting.

The Cyclists' Touring Club is a long while reaching the turning point in the decline of membership, the length of the membership roll continuing to diminish in an unpleasantly steady manner to all who are really interested in the welfare of the club. In the December issue of the "Gazette" one of the club's Consuls, writing on the subject, suggests that the names and addresses of those members who fail to renew their membership, should be handed to local Consuls, and that the Consuls should call on the late members and endeavour to induce them to rejoin. As one of the cycling papers remarks "What a sad commentary on the popularity, not to mention the utility of the club, that it is necessary to ask the Consuls to turn themselves into debt-collecting agencies." We are strongly of the opinion that the "Gazette" is largely the cause of the falling off in membership. It is always difficult for editors to please all readers, but the attempt to do so in the "Gazette," if ever made, has been but a poor one.

Oh! our poor suffering cycle, what accusation you have to bear, what evils are heaped upon your head; we marvel it breaketh not, and that your tyres do not burst forth more frequently with indignation. You are frequently accused of crippling, of being an abetter of crime, of turning our quiet country villages on a Sunday into a "hell" and of affecting our sight, hearing and whole physique, in fact the amount of evil you are charged with is colossal. The latest burden laid upon your shoulders is that you are responsible for murder, that crime for which there is no redress. A barrister defending a man on the capital charge denied that the prisoner was responsible for his action, as he had a cycling accident in his youth, and such cycling accidents would lead to insanity. The judge, however, would not lay the blame on the cycle.

A machine of unusual dimensions was on view at the National Show, and was a great source of attraction to many hundreds of visitors. It had a frame 34 inches high, and was built for a member of the Irish police force, who scales in the neighbourhood of twenty stone. It is probably the highest diamond frame bicycle ever made and ridden.

Among the many remarkable cycling feats now being performed at the various music halls, none raises the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm as the feat being performed nightly at the Alhambra Theatre, and called by the euphonious title of "circling the cirque." The trick is performed on the ordinary cup shaped structure constructed of wooden slats about six feet in height with a space or diameter of about twenty feet. The riders career round the steep sides at a fast pace. Gradually the whole apparatus is hauled slowly by wire ropes to a height of twelve feet or so, the riders whirling round and round at a terrific rate. The most thrilling part of the performance from a spectators point of view was the chance of one or other of the riders falling or skidding down the track headlong into space, the danger, however, is apparently not very great to the expert rider. The four cyclists consist of three men and a girl, and one of the riders "circled the cirque" without the use of the handlebar, which, indeed, he actually removed when pedalling the machine around the saucer track.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, and the Commissioner Mr. W. L. Harvey and the Secretary Mr. M. N. Wadia.

PAVING OF FOOTPATHS.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that he had accepted the tender of Messrs Mahomedkhan Rasulkhan and Company for the work of paving cab stands at Mombadevi Road, Cawasjee Patel Tank Road, and Girgaum Back Road, at rates aggregating Rs. 3,524 plus Rs. 433 for ten per cent. contingencies, which figure was based on the office estimate.

The letter was recorded.

QUESTION OF FILLING IN A WELL.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Pestonjee K. Motiwala, Vakil High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Byramjee Limjibhoy Karanjia, stating that his client had been prosecuted in the Chief Magistrate's court for not complying with a notice for filling in a well at his premises No. 36, Kolbhat Street and that the case had been postponed to 22nd instant to enable his client to get the water of the well analysed. He also forwarded copy of a report on the analysis of the water made by Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M.D., who was of opinion that the water was good and was fit for drinking and cooking. It was further stated on behalf of the petitioner that he got the water cleaned every year, and that he was willing to take any measure to preserve the well from getting foul. It was, therefore, requested that under the circumstances, the Committee's decision be reconsidered, and the prosecution pending against the petitioner be withdrawn.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for disposal.

BURST IN THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Commissioner forwarded to the Committee for information the following letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, dated the 3rd instant, regarding a burst in the Vehar main:—"I have the honour to report that the 32 in. Vehar main burst yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock, at a point about a mile to the north of Coorla Station, the repair was at once taken in hand and completed by 3 in the afternoon. Tansa water was taken into Bhandarwada Reservoir to supply the districts affected. The burst (the third on this main in the past six months) was due to corrosion, a piece about 3 feet long blew out of the underside of the pipe, the thickness of sound metal at the point of fracture being hardly quarter inch.

The letter was recorded.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

IN consequence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, having gone to the Punjab to preside over the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the deaths of certain persons, who were alleged to have died after inoculation with the anti-plague prophylactic, Mr. Justice Tyebjee has been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice. Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, had been appointed to act as a Judge of the court to fill the vacancy. Mr. Radford Young has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Crown in place of Mr. Starling. Yesterday on the re-opening of the court on the termination of the Christmas vacation, Mr. Justice Tyebjee and Mr. Justice Russell presided in the two division courts on the Original Side. On the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Starling sat to hear appeals in cases heard on the Original Side, while Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Aston sat in the other division court to hear appeals from the mofussil.

AMOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HOW IT IS DONE IN SULU.

IN Sulu and in Mindanao amoks by Mahommedan fanatics among Moro tribesmen are common. These fellows gave the Spaniards formerly a good deal of trouble. They are now giving the American successors of the Spaniards an idea of what amok running means. The "Manila Times" thus handles some recent fanatical outbursts of this kind in that quarter. From time to time reports have come in from the southern possession stating that some Moros have "run amok." While many people will recognise the expression, there are few who know its real significance as pertaining to the Moros. In 1900, reports frequently came from the 23rd Infantry, the 28th, and 40th volunteer regiments of Moros "running amok." Since the departure of these regiments for the States, reports from their successors, the 17th Infantry and 15th Cavalry, have frequently referred to the same class of Moros. An Army Officer, recently from the Sulu Archipelago, gives the following significance to the expression: According to the Mahomedan religion, a subject no matter how tired he may be of life, cannot reach his happy hunting ground, should he commit suicide. These fanatics have a more graceful manner of forcing death upon themselves than more civilised people. For example: A Sulu Moro, through falling hopelessly in debt being taken into slavery, after a time some times becomes dependent and decides to shuffle off the mortal twist. Having reached this frame of mind he tells his troubles to the priest of his datto or chieftain, who, if he believes the subject is in earnest, refers the case to the next higher authority with his approval. Thus the case goes on through "official channels" until it reaches the member of the court of the Sultan, who decides such matters. Should this dignitary approve of the supplication, the subject is given a religious ceremony and swears to "die fighting." His eyebrows and parts of his head are then shaved clean and under certain conditions he is given a white turban. His sword, or other weapon which must have the keen edge of a razor is then examined and if found satisfactory he starts out on the prescribed mission of blood-letting. A great factor in the happiness in the future world is his horse that he will receive after death. Its size will be large or small according to whether he slays many or few and its color light or dark depending upon the color of his victims. He, of course desires a large white horse. Thus it may be seen that he is a dangerous character, particularly to Americans and European, though Chinese, being of lighter-skin than himself often become his victims. He prefers the lighter blood, but does not hesitate to deal the death blow to other human beings, even to his fellow-tribesmen, if this coveted blood is not to be had, figuring, no doubt that in the world to come he will be better off with a small dark horse, than with no steed at all. During the present year five Moros have run amok in Jolo, the chief town of Sulu. Thanks to the alertness of the American soldiers but one person has been injured by these fiends, and his recovery is assured.

ENGLISH LADY MARRIES AN ARAB.

IMPRISONED BY A RIVAL WIFE.

THE English and American residents at Constantinople were much surprised in May when it was announced that Miss Isabel Dunn, an English lady, had married an Arab, who was a descendant of the prophet Mohammed and who aspires to be the next Emir of Mecca. The marriage has turned out to be a most unhappy one, as everybody expected.

Miss Dunn was introduced into the house of the Arab as a governess for his two sons, and after some months in that position she became a convert to Mohammedanism, and was secretly married to her employer.

For some time the marriage was kept secret from the other wives, but it was soon discovered, and the other ladies of the harem did everything they possibly could to annoy the new bride. The favourite wife discovered that, according to Mohammedan law, it was impossible for anyone to become the Emir of Mecca who married anyone who had ever been a Christian. She communicated this news to her friends, and in consequence the Emir fled into the country, and has not been heard of since.

Meanwhile she caused Miss Dunn to be imprisoned in a small kiosk in a little garden near Scutari. Here she remains for the present time, a prisoner and friendless. She is visited once a day by a servant, who brings her food and attends to her other wants, but otherwise she is cut off from all communication with the rest of the world. As she is now a Turkish subject, and also a Mohammedan, she cannot claim any protection from England.

THE WOMEN AND THE COSSACKS.

SANGUINARY STUGGLES.

ROSTOFF, according to the "Arbeiter Zeitung," is still the scene of bloody encounters between the strikers and the Russian troops, who have been summoned to keep order. A pitched battle is now reported to have taken place between Cossacks and 30,000 people, who had assembled to demonstrate against a railway director who had declared that he will drive the dogs of workmen back to employment with knouts rather than concede one demand. The Cossacks literally rode over the people, slashing wildly right and left. After the first surprise the strikers rallied and pulled the Cossacks from their horses, broke their lances, and stoned and beat them until they begged for mercy. On reinforcements being summoned, the strikers uprooted trees to construct barricades, and collected stones, huge lumps of coal, and heavy iron missiles on the housetops. The troops made six furious onslaughts, but were repulsed each time. Over 2,000 women fought ferociously for the strikers, and many of these proletarian amazons fell victims to the Cossack lances. The state of carnage was fearful on both sides. One account gives the number at over 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

"HINDOO THEISM"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me in the interests of Indian History to submit the term "Hindoo Theism" for the knowledge and consideration of your learned readers? It was used at the last meeting of the Theistic Conference at Ahmedabad by Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Dr. Bhandarkar from the chair and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar after him observed that they should feel themselves justified in calling themselves "Hindoo Theists," because they were making use of Hindoo scriptures in their preachings and were reforming Hindooism. Mr. Bhagvandin Dube, M. A., LL. B., a Brahmo delegate from Allahabad, objected that the Theistic creed involved the brotherhood of mankind as an essential tenet with the fatherhood of God, and that, therefore, it was a duty of all theists to follow the tenet practically by the giving up of caste. No votes were taken, and Dr. Bhandarkar at last overruled the objection.

The conference was then dissolved without there having been a prayer either at the beginning or at the end.

"What's there in a name," says Juliet, but one may venture to think that in History there is often much in names. The word "Hindoo Theism" raises various religious, philosophical, and historical issues, which is my reason for thus submitting it to the criticism and consideration of the reading public.—Yours &c.,

WITNESS.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

MR. JOHN BARRETT'S ADDRESS.

A THOUSAND LAKHS OF RUPEES.

The Hon. Mr. John Barrett, the Commissioner-General of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition for Asia and Australia, addressed a well attended and representative meeting of the businessmen of the City of Bombay in the Chamber of Commerce Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Bombay is the last point in Mr. Barrett's Mission to the East. He leaves India for America to-day. His speech was followed with keen interest. The Chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and amongst others present were Messrs. W. Fee, Consul for the United States, H. E. R. Procter, H. G. Wright, Frederick Noel Paton, C. H. Armstrong, O. T. Barrow, E. Grey, H. E. Hart, W. E. Crum, J. P. Chrystal, F. F. Gordon, F. R. Macrae, John Wallace, J. F. Rickards, J. P. Watson, H. E. Haddington, L. Humphrey, John Stiven, H. F. Wagstaff, Major G. Chenevix-Trench, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. S. M. Rutnagar, N. Sukhia, K. N. Wadia, J. K. Paralker, D. E. Wacha, Bhimrao Atmaram, Khan Bahadur R. D. Chichgar, R. F. D. Wadia, H. S. Vakil, Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, and Pranjivandas Narandas.

The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. Barrett. In doing so he said Mr. Barrett had assured him that he was going to tell them something which if listened to and acted upon would be to their advantage, and he was quite sure that they as business men were always ready to hear anything which would be likely to bring them profit.

Mr. Barrett then addressed the meeting. He said:—

MR. BARRETT'S ADDRESS.

In expressing my sincere appreciation of the honor and privilege of addressing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and of meeting the representative businessmen of this section of India I desire at the very beginning to explain carefully the nature of my mission. I do not come to India in behalf of the St. Louis Worlds Fair like a travelling tradesman endeavouring to push his wares; nor am I "touring" India to obtain support for the St. Louis Exhibition, as my presence here has been described by some newspapers, but I am here as I have been in Japan, China, Korea, Siam, Philippines, Indo-China, Straits Settlements and Ceylon to pay India the compliment of confirming in person the invitation of the Directorate to Louisiana Purchase Exposition to participate therein. I am not acting in any sense as the promoting agent of a private business enterprise. On the contrary I am simply inviting the Government and people of India to take part in a great international Exhibition which the Government and people of America are determined shall surpass all other undertakings of the kind in the history of the world. Just as you have held your Coronation Durbar with unparalled magnificence, grandeur, and political effect, and enjoyed the presence of guests from abroad, so we in America are now planning to hold

AN UNRIVALLED EXHIBITION

to which we are inviting all nations and peoples. This comparison may not be exact in the nature and character of the celebration, but it is exact in the matter of public spirit and national pride. As you have rejoiced in seeing the Durbar surpass expectations and command the interest and admiration of the world, so we in America look forward to the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition along lines that will not only satisfy ourselves but astonish foreign countries. This Coronation Durbar celebrates, in one sense—as Lord Curzon ably outlined—, the welding into one powerful, homogeneous whole, under the sway of King Edward of the diverse elements of his Indian dominion, which is in some respects the chief influence that makes the British Empire one of the first powers of the world. Likewise, I would state, in order that you may appreciate the attitude of the United States towards the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, that it will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of an event that did more than any other influence in American history to make the nation vast in extent, powerful in international politics, and prosperous in material development. If India does not take part in this Exhibition, she will fail to be represented where all the other principal countries of Asia will send unprecedented exhibits. If India does not recognize the importance of this Worlds Fair, she will miss the greatest opportunity ever afforded to make herself well and favorably known in the new world If India, after mature deliberation, decides to be absent from this friendly gathering of nations at St. Louis in 1904, neither the American Government or people will unfavorably criticise her action any more than a host would speak disparagingly of a guest who had sent a sincere declination for a reception of other social function. It is for India herself to determine whether for her own prestige abroad, and the legitimate extension of her commence, she can afford to be without representation. In other words, if any doubt exists as to

THE ADVISABILITY OF INDIAN PARTICIPATION,

the question may not be what India shall gain by participation, but what will India lose by failure to participate? I ask you frankly, whether you be Government official, business or professional men, do you wish to see India fail to respond to the roll-call of nations at the opening of the greatest Exhibition in history on the 1st of April, 1904, when all the other countries, including the principal Dependencies of Britain's rivals will be present and answer in no unmistakable terms? Every now and then there appears in the editorial comment of some Indian paper, or there comes to me in letters from individuals or business firms, complaints against the American tariff in its relation to the exports of India and suggesting that there is not much use of India participating at St. Louis as long as these conditions prevail. In reply, and on the other hand, let me impress upon you that you cannot expect to see this tariff altered in your favor unless you make creditable exhibits at St. Louis and thereby educate the American people to the importance of India and the advantages of developing closer trade relations with her. It might be said that in view of present American ignorance of this portion of the British Empire, it is surprising that the United States now purchases nearly one thousand lakhs of rupees of Indian exports per annum and is therefore one of the chief markets for the products of this country. In the opinion of the leading experts the most effective way of strengthening and adding to this trade, already large, and making it comprehensive, so as to include all classes of exports of India, instead of being mostly confined to jute and the manufactures thereof, is a thoroughly characteristic display of all varieties of Indian manufactures and resources at St. Louis, where they can be seen and studied by the American merchants, importers and people in general. I visited with much pleasure the Art Exhibition at Delhi, and I would commend highly what has been accomplished there by Sir George Watt, but let me tell you that if this collection at Delhi has proved of remarkable interest and therefore a success, a reproduction of it at St. Louis would undoubtedly prove one of the main features of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and effect a grand work in developing a demand throughout the United States for the better class of Indian handwork. We have to-day in the United States a population of eighty millions of people whose purchasing capacity exceed that of any other people and who are anxious to buy the best things that are made abroad which cannot be fashioned by the hands of American workmen. If you here in India think that the people of England are ignorant of the real resources, possibilities and potentialities of this land, how much more true this must be of a nation, which has no direct political connection with you. No country can expect to reach the highest degree of prosperity which witholds from exploiting itself in foreign lands where a large market may be developed. A business man who fails to carry through a transaction successfully at one time or any one place, and than never tries again, usually run behind in the competition of his rivals. Therefore, it would seem hardly logical for India to refrain from participation at St. Louis just because she possibly has had unsatisfactory experience at one or two other Exhibitions, as has been intimated to me by the Indian Government. If she has not the men in Government service now who can be detailed to take charge of the preparation of the Indian exhibit, it would seem entirely feasible that a special corps or staff should be organized for this purpose, as is being done in a score of other independent and dependent countries.

If finally the Government of India finds that it is impossible for it, as a Government, to take part at St Louis, I am authoritatively informed that it will be

READY TO ASSIST PRIVATE EXHIBITORS

in every possible and, if necessary, to appoint a Commissioner to take general charge of preparation, negotiations with the Exhibition Directorate for space; and to superintend the forwarding of exhibits to St. Louis and their installation at the Exhibition, provided the business interests of India express to the Government a desire for such assistance and cooperation. I would therefore earnestly recommend that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce urge not only upon the local Government of Bombay but the Central Government at Calcutta to take steps in this direction, so that intending exhibitors in Bombay and other parts of India may know to whom they shall look to aid them in plans for participation, and that system and organization may be perfected. Otherwise, there will be confusion and jealousy which would militate against successful Indian representation. I would further advise that every firm or individual desirous of sending exhibits to St. Louis should inform the Government of such wish by direct communication, so that it may have exact information as to the prevailing interest in participation, I can inform you that you will receive

GENEROUS ASSISTANCE FROM THE DIRECTORATE

of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Every facility will be given you which will be accorded to exhibitors from the United States. All space in the main buildings will be allotted free of charge. If power for machinery is required, that will also be provided gratis. There will be no difficulty in the admission of exhibits into the country, and no customs duties will be charged unless, or when, articles exhibited are sold. In forwarding exhibits to St. Louis there need by only one transhipment,—that at New York from the steamer to the railway which will carry them without change into the Exhibition grounds at St. Louis. A large and competent staff will be located at St. Louis, with sub-agents at the principal ports, to expedite the forwarding of exhibits. All applications for space should be filed by the 1st of July this year, and exhibits should leave India in time to reach St. Louis a full month, before the Exhibition opens, or approximately March 1st, 1904. After my departure any information that may be desired can be obtained from the United States Consul here, Mr. William Thomas Fee, or from the United States Consul-General at Calcutta General R F. Patterson, Any correspondence addressed to the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, U. S. A., will receive prompt attention, After having spent a month in your interesting country, I am obliged to leave to-morrow for the United States, in order to complete arrangements at St. Louis for the participation. A list of countries which have already accepted the invitation of the Directorate. Communications directed to me care of Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, U. S. A., or care Department of State Washington, D. C., U. S. A., will receive my c tal attention. According to present plans, I shall remain in America about one month and then proceed to Australia to complete my mission. It is possible that I may return to India about July next, but this is uncertain.

NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST

by the business men, manufacturers, artists, artisans, merchants, and others in the different parts of India in planning the character of their exhibits, if they intend to be represented at St. Louis. If you would ask me about the nature of your participation, I would advise you to make it thoroughly comprehensive, representative, and legitimate. Do not let it be confined to any particular line, but rather let it be indicative of the remarkable variety of Indian products, manufactured and raw—and Indian industries, small and large. Merely spectacular features are of little use. Anything which might have a demoralizing moral influence, it is needless to say, would do you more harm than good, and would not be welcome at St. Louis. This reference is not required by the men I see before me here to-day, but serves as a caution to certain individuals who, from correspondence received, I judge would take pleasure in misrepresenting this remarkable land. If I may be pardoned for saying it, I am taking special pride in the endeavour to arrange that all the exhibits from Asia shall be of real credit to this part of the world, and do more than all other influences of the past to promote closer commercial relations between America and Asia. We specially invite

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA THEMSELVES

to come to America in 1904. The natives of this country will be just as cordially received as Europeans or Americans. All that I say in this address applies as much to the native merchants, artists, and others of India as it does to the European or foreign element. I think I indulge in no exaggeration when I state that great good will result alike to India and the United States if the Native Chiefs and people of this country will not only take an interest in the St. Louis Worlds Fair, but visit it, themselves in person. Before closing, I desire to mention

ONE OR TWO SIMPLE CONCRETE FACTS,

about the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which I have brought out in other addresses and which would cause these remarks to be incomplete if omitted. When the gates of the Worlds Fair are opened to the public, it will represent an expenditure of nearly 1,000 lakhs of rupees, or approximately 7,000,000 pounds sterling. Of this amount the United States Government itself appropriated at the start nearly 200 lakhs of rupees. The grounds of the Exhibition will cover 1200 acres or three times the space used at Paris in 1900 and double that occupied at Chicago in 1893. St. Louis is the fourth largest city of America, and has nearly 700,000 inhabitants. It is the second railway point and is located near both the population and geographical centre of the country. It is easily reached from either the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. The Worlds Fair is called the Louisiana Purchase Exposition because it commemorates the Purchase from France by the United States of the Louisiana Territory which aggregated one million square miles of land doubling the area of the United States at that time and is now divided into fourteen prosperous States of the Union. The management is in the hands of a Directorate made up of the most prominent men of the city of St Louis who in turn are responsible to a Government Commission composed of nine eminent citizens of the country appointed directly by the President of the United States. In conclusion it is fitting that some passing references should be made to

THE SENTIMENTAL SIDE

of the World's Fair and Indian participation therein. When the United States invited Great Britain to come to this exhibition it included India as well as England and Australia, or Canada. It is hoped by the people of America that the sincere comity of relations now existing between Britain and America may be strengthened into bonds which will never be broken, and that their mutual exchange of commerce, which is the life-blood of nations, may be advanced in vast measure through the influence of this international competition. The question for you to decide is this: Shall or shall not India respond favorably to this invitation, and do her part in augmenting this comity and commerce which means so much for both nations? Everything that tends to bring the English-speaking peoples and nations of the world together, to make them better acquainted and to develop mutual trust, confidence and material prosperity, should be fostered and encouraged alike by Britain and the United States. On behalf of my people and my country, I can say that we shall be proud to welcome India at St Louis in 1904 and to prove to her that though America and India are antipodes in geography, they are close in that sympathy which binds together Anglo-Saxon nations and their Dependencies, and looks to their control of the commerce and politics of the world. (Applause.)

ADDRESS AT THE Y. M. C. A.

"THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE YOUNG MAN."

By special invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Hon'ble John Barrett, Commissioner-General to Asia for the St. Louis World's Fair, delivered an address last night in the Apollo Bunder Rooms on the subject of "The Opportunities of the Young Man of the Twentieth Century". The meeting was well attended and the speaker was given close attention. Mr. Barrett consented to address the association although he spoke before the Chamber of Commerce in the same afternoon, and was very busy in preparing for his departure from Bombay this afternoon. His kindness was much appreciated by the members. Mr. Frank Anderson, Secretary of the Association, presided, and introduced Mr. Barrett. The following is a selection from his remarks:

"The young man, who in the fulness of his physical and mental powers, faces life at the beginning of the twentieth century, has greater opportunities and responsibilities than any that have confronted the young men of former centuries and generations. There never was a time in the history of the world when more courage, more honesty, more nobility of character, and more perseverance in right doing, were required for success than now, and correspondingly there never was a period when the rewards were greater than at the present hour. As business enterprises have expanded into vast undertakings, of which the men of the past had no knowledge, so have the demands for men of sterling character and unswerving rectitude to manage and conduct them successfully increased apace. As nations have grown in population, material progress, educational development, and territorial area, so the call for statesmen of big calibre, demonstrated executive capacity, and unquestioned integrity, to guide the people and guard their interests, is heard more than ever before. If you were to ask me what quality in a young man is pre-eminently needed now in order to battle with the temptations of the world and earn success in its true meaning, I would answer without hesitation that it is cleanness of soul or wholesomeness of thought and life. The man who is clean and wholesome in thought and action is sure to be honest, reliable, and brave. The foundation of the state is the family, and the family's happiness is dependent upon the soul cleanliness of its members. Immorality is always preceded by immoral thoughts and unclean desires, and the man who once becomes thoroughly unclean in thought or immoral in life, no matter how hidden this may be, how good he may appear to the world, and how clean and wholesome in mere physical condition, is the worst enemy of both family and state, and the last man to be trusted either in statesmanship or business. "Every nation, every department of government, every business, every profession, every occupation is calling aloud for young men whose stability of character cannot be impugned, and who can be depended upon under the most adverse conditions and trying temptations. The young man who possesses these qualifications will never know in the twentieth century what is the experience of inactivity or lack of employment. Whether he be Christian, Hindu, Mohamedan, Sikh, or Parsee the same elemental characteristics of honour, rectitude, perseverance, and cleanness of thought will bring him to the front in the competition of men. The strenuous life with which the name of President Roosevelt has been so often associated is typical of the demands and expectations of the twentieth century. The world loves and admires a man who succeeds to the highest positions in the face of overwhelming difficulties without for one instant lowering his standards of honor, bravery, and morality, and that is what has been accomplished by President Roosevelt. Let me congratulate you on the work being done all through India by the Young Men's Christian Association. What I have seen not only here but in Calcutta ranks well with what is being done in Europe and America. Your membership is surprisingly large, your energy is remarkable, and your results must be gratifying. When I looked upon that new building in Calcutta, and when I noted the proportions of the structure for the Young Women's Association here in Bombay, I said to myself that few cities in America are better equipped. May the time soon come when your Bombay Association will be as well housed as your brother branch in Calcutta and your sister organization here. Speaking of buildings reminds me of the magnificent edifice that has recently been erected in Brooklyn, New York, largely through the munificence of Miss Helen Gould, one of the noblest and most respected women of America. I would not fail to mention also the new home of the Association in Madras for which the money was generously provided by John Wanamaker. May the time soon come when in every city of the world, in India as well as in America, Young Men's Christian Associations will be as numerous, as characteristic and as necessary as hotel companies and Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. W. Greaves arose to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He thanked Mr. Barrett for his cordial invitation to the merchants of Bombay to exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition, and he assured him that the Chamber would give the matter their careful consideration. How far they would be able to avail themselves of the offer he could not at that moment say.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong seconded the motion. He alluded to the American Tariff, and pointed out that it was the high tariff which frightened most exporters.

The motion was carried unanimously, and subsequently some questions were asked of Mr. Barrett as to the nature of the articles which he considered Bombay should send to the Exhibition. These having been satisfactorily answered, the meeting concluded.

MOTTO for the alleged Tallow conspirators against whom proceedings have been taken: Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, on crossing the line was presented with the most noble order of the sardine. What order shall a grateful country confer on C.-B., when eventually he crosses the fence? The order of the sardine on toast, perhaps.

THE idea that England is a free country is a delusion. "It is a huge farce," says the best known pro-Boer in the "Express," adding: "I should be no worse off were I a St. Petersburg cabman." But how much better off England would be!

FROM a will recently lodged for probate in Melbourne:—"I bequeath unto my dear son John the feather bed, bedstead, and wire mattress used by him, for his own use absolutely, and he is to divide with his brother the oil-painting of their mother's father." After all the children of one parent must share their ancestors sooner or later.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN SAVANTVADI.

THE public of Savantvadi, writes a correspondent, have every reason to congratulate themselves on the extremely satisfactory manner in which they were able to celebrate the solemnity of the King's Coronation here. Thanks to the active co-operation on the part of his Highness the Sir Desai Saheb and Mr. Walsh, C. I. E., our Political Agent, the Coronation Celebrations Committee were able to carry us through an excellent round of merry-making and festivities; and the whole programme was carried out in such a way that it would not be too much to say that the success was due to nothing but the peculiar and personal love which we all feel towards King Edward, both as India's first Emperor and as the worthy son of Queen Victoria of holy memory. The festivities, as is but meet, opened with a hearty treat to the poor, aged and infirm, and on New Year's day nearly 3,000 persons were fed to their fill in the town of Vadi alone, besides numbers at the two taluka towns of Kudal and Banda. In the afternoon a royal salute of 101 guns was fired and shortly afterwards the Sir Desai Saheb held a grand Durbar in the open air in front of the Durbar Hall. A spacious platform was erected at one end for the accommodation of the Sir Desai Saheb and the young prince and Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and their European guests; and right down in front of it on both sides lay a stretch of chairs and benches in many a row where the officers and gentry of Savantvadi were accommodated. The crush at the Durbar was so great that inspite of the splendid accomodation provided, the number of men standing was simply enormous. Crowds of people—most of them unlettered and uneducated—had thronged to the Durbar from the various parts of the State and the whole scene presented a most animated and gay appearance. At the other end directly facing the platform were placed, in canopied state two large paintings of the King and Queen bearing a rich crown and all round the place were raised numbers of gay bunting and festive arches. Hard indeed and cold as stone must be the heart of the man who in the presence of such a scene does not feel the power of that immense moral force which governs the British Indian Empire—a force which kindles love at the same time that it inspires awe—and on occasions like these brings together peoples of all castes and creeds by a common feeling of loyalty and homage to the Emperor whom all of us honour and love.

Precisely at 4 p. m., the Political Agent read out the King's Proclamation, the whole assembly standing. A Marathi translation of the same was read by the State Karbhari for the information of the unlettered many. A party of the Local Corps then fired a feu de joie and the State Karbhari on behalf of the Sir Desai Saheb made a short speech in which he gave expression to the feelings of loyalty and devotion that he entertained in common with his subjects towards the King-Emperor. The Sir Desai Saheb also referred in grateful terms to the various blessings which Pax Britannica has showered on the subjects of the State, and also to the debt of gratitude he owed to the various Political officers who in the past took a personal interest in his education and training—notable among them being Colonel (now General) Westropp. The Sir Dessai Saheb took the opportunity to thank publicly Mr. L. P. Walsh for the services that he had rendered in furthering his claims to the Gadi when the question of succession was under consideration.

The speech was translated into Marathi by Mr. R. G. Sabnis, the Head Master of the local High School. It was late in the evening when the Durbar came to a close, so that the immense crowds assembled moved at the close of the Durbar in large knots round the beautiful Moti Talao to witness the illuminations. Whether it was due to the natural position of the tank—a beautiful sheet of water about a mile in circumference with a picturesque bund cutting it into two—or whether it was due to the untiring zeal and industry of the Celebrations Committee, the scene round the tank was one of uncommon grandeur. The visitor securing a lofty vantage ground saw stretched out before him tiers on tiers of lamps round about the tank and on both sides of the bund, their accumulated effect leaving an impression on the mind long after the lights had ceased to burn. The guardian deity of the lake wishing to have a hand in the celebration of the good King's Coronation eagerly caught the reflection of the numerous lamps in its crystal and still waters and for a time the broad sheet of water seemed to have been set in a ring of gold. For once, nature and art seemed to have joined hands as if inspired by a common impulse to do homage to Ind's illustrious Emperor. Besides this all the public buildings as also most of the houses in the town were tastefully illuminated. Chief among these were the illuminations at the Native General Library, the Lester Gate and the Residency. The Bazar including the Raghunath Market was a whole blaze of light and the merchants of the place garlanded the Sir Desai Saheb, the Political Agent, and the other European visitors when they turned up to witness the illuminations. Here and there at very short distances, arches of evergreen were raised and on most of them in letters of gold long life was wished to the King and Queen. The ready co-operation on the part of the Bazar people and the different townsfolk in making the illuminations a decided success, speaks volumes in favour of the cordial relations existing between them and the Political Agent and the State Karbhari. Far away in a corner, where the official eye was not expected to reach, the Chambhars, most of whom are actual beggars uttering many a benediction on the head of the Sovereign whose Coronation had but a few hours previously been the occasion of giving them a hearty meal, voluntarily lighted their premises because they knew he was their Emperor. The illuminations were carried to the extreme end of the Municipal limits, the site of the New Local Corps lines having been tastefully decorated and illuminated. In the evening the Sir Desai Saheb entertained the Political Agent and his European guests at a dinner and the festivities for the day were brought to a close by a splendid display of fireworks.

On the 2nd instant, H. H. the Sir Desai Saheb and the elite of Savantvadi were entertained at a Garden Party in the Residency Gardens by Mr. and Mrs. Walsh in the afternoon. It was very well attended and was in every way a success. The band of the Local Corps was in attendance and played a selection of music at intervals, while the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh had provided for the amusement of the numerous guests a phonograph recital, which enlivened an already lively evening. After partaking of light refreshments the party dispersed at the close of the day. At night there was a circus performance, which was largely attended.

On the 3rd, the morning was taken up by the local Arya Dharm Sabha, which held a special public meeting under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Gupte, our popular and energetic State Karbhari in honour of the great event. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the President and Mr. Kaisulkar, M.A., LL.B. In the afternoon there was a distribution of sweets to the school boys and girls, more than 2,000 in number, some of the former taking part in the athletic sports specially arranged for them. The site selected for the purpose was the Gymkhana Ground, which was nicely decorated. Long before the appointed hour the many juvenile guests of the day began to stream in from various centres and schools, each school marching in proper order under colours specially made for the occasion. The turbulent little bands, glad and gleesome, made a very fine show and their smart appearance was specially liked. At the end of the sports H. H. Rao the Saheb distributed the prizes. Arrangements were also made for the distribution of sweetmeats on the same day to all school children in all the parts of the State. In the evening there was a performance of acrobatic feats by some local gymnasts.

On the 4th, there were sports for adults in the afternoon on the Gymkhana grounds and also horseraces, at the close of which Shriment Bapu Saheb distributed prizes to the successful competitors. The beating of the young prince on the occasion was much admired. H. H. Ranisaheb was present on both the occasions in a specially erected tent, to witness the sports. In the evening again a second circus performance was specially given for the children.

The festivities ended on the 5th with a phonograph recital at the Kazi Shabuddin Institute. During these days of festivities special prayers were offered by the priests of the various communities for the King and the Queen. The whole programme was altogether on a grand scale and the oldest citizen does not remember to have witnessed here anything like it before. Though the preparations for the celebrations were begun rather late in the day, they were carried out with a zeal and energy which left nothing to be desired. As soon as the programme was made known contributions began to flow in freely and voluntarily from all the villages in response to the call of the Celebrations Committee. It must also be mentioned that some of the subjects of the State who have risen to eminence in Bombay and elsewhere gladly contributed to the fund and thus materially helped the Committee in their work. An account of the festivities would not be complete without a mention of the useful aid—both pecuniary and otherwise—which our popular and kind-hearted Political Agent, Mr. Walsh rendered throughout. The Committee were fortunate enough to have for their secretary a gentleman of untiring energy in Mr. R. G. Sabnis, who under the able guidance of the State Karbhari did his best to make the whole affair a grand success.

CHEMBUR.

ON New Year's day a gathering was held at the Government School building under the presidency of the popular Local Board member Mr. Harichandra Jaswantjee Chemburker. The proceedings were opened with a brief sketch of the history of the rapid spread of the British Empire and the various benefits derived by the people from the rule. The National Anthem was then sung all standing. The President in a very simple speech explained the importance and object of the gathering and impressed on the minds of the school boys that they must become good and loyal citizens and learn to regard and love equally their father, their school master, and the King. The chairman was also asked to distribute prizes to the students of the school who had passed the annual examination. After the distribution of sweets, pan supari, and attar, gulab, &c, all those present wished a long life for the King and the Queen, and the meeting dispersed.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

BRIGHT brains and fat little fingers says the "Express," are busy just now seeking to give expression to many and large wants. Had Santa Claus a fixed postal address, the G.P.O. would need a special staff to deal with all the letters which are being written to him. Here is an actual letter, sent forth by a seven-year-old necessitous one, addressed to "Santa Claus, Airship":—"Dear Father Christmas,—I do love you I think it is very kind of you to fill my stocking ever year this is the list of things I would like. I would like a 2s. 2d. box of crackers and a 4s. 6d. fish-pond you get them at Harrods storys and I would like a net stocking you know what sort I mean. I would like a 6d. beetle Love and kisses."

After the South African war was ended a simple Transvaal burgher made his way to Monte Carlo with his savings. Here he played at roulette with varying luck, until one day he had a big win. He at once sought an expensive villa, which he stated that he meant to buy. He ordered most luxurious furniture, carriages, horses, and automobiles quite regardless of cost, having, as he told all his friends, discovered the secret of winning unlimited sum of money at the Casino tables.

Alas for human hopes, his system suddenly failed and he lost everything. This so affected his mind that for the time being he went mad, and he had to be sent to be sent to the public lunatic asylum of St. Pons, at Nice.

From this retreat he appealed to the British authorities to assist him, stating that he was no longer mad, and that he was a personal friend of General Botha. These statements both turned out to be true. The general wrote a long letter in his praise, and he was eventually rescued from his unpleasant surroundings under a promise of not again tempting fate at Monte Carlo.

"I am poor, but honest, sir."
"You could not possibly be otherwise under the circumstances."
"Otherwise than honest?"
"No; otherwise than poor."

The German Crown Prince is an expert skater having acquired the art on the Plon Lake. With several officers, he has been joining the crowd of skaters on the Jungfern Lake, which lies just to the north of Potsdam. Prince Friedrich Leopold, brother-in-law of the Duke of Connaught, and his family, are likewise devoted patrons of the winter sport. A special stretch has been reserved for their Highnesses on the Havel, in the neighbourhood of the Glinicke Palace. But the Prince and his consort by no means confine themselves to the reserved rink; they push further afield, skating to Wannsee Lake and elsewhere.

Bishop Potter, of New York, relates a diverting story of an ordination service which he held last month, upon which occasion, as is customary, he wore a small red hood at the back of his surplice. An elderly negress afterwards gave her impressions of the service to a lady friend of the Bishop's. "I feel mighty sorry for dat man," she said, "I guess he ain't got no woman to tend him, has he?" she asked. On being assured that the Bishop, who, of course, has just married again, was given every possible attention, she replied positively: "Now I know better dan det, 'cause one time when he turned round I saw dat de back of his coat was busted and his red undershirt was showin' through."

This recalled story of the English curate who posed as the possessor of a degree to which he was found to be not entitled. To a man famous in Midland legal circles an indignant lady exclaimed: Only to think that he should have dared to go through a service with that wicked lie upon his back; "Nay, my dear lady, it was but a falsehood," was the ready rejoinder.

In June last the Military Stock Department took over a very large number of horses from the Army. Those horses were of priceless value to the burghers, and would have fetched £7 to £10 a piece. They were distributed among the farms of the Government Farm Department, in the depth of winter, on the high veldt, and the process of removal is said to have killed 25 per cent. of the whole number.

Next came what is called "the great horse deal." The survivors—some 25,000—were sold to a syndicate under Mr. Colenbrander at an average of £5 12s. 9d. a head, and have since been resold at prices ranging from £8 to £22 10s. each. Standerton farmers are worth that Government, instead of selling them sound horses at a fair price, allowed a syndicate to make money by sending forth to every farm animals infected with glanders. As a matter of fact, this dreadful disease broke out among the horses in the camps, and it is now spreading over the whole country. People are clamouring for the strictest inquiry.

Mr. "Punch" has a serious homily upon society matters which will be read with interest in view of recent happenings in the Courts:—"There's one lot, a little but a noisy one, that you need never worry about. These are the brainless, chattering nincompoops, male and female, who gild themselves, so to speak, up to the eyes, and live a life of renounced sloth and self-indulgence, flinging about with hot hands their own money and that which they obtain from accommodating lenders, and hoisting up a paragraphic career under the stern eye of Sir Francis Jeune or Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes.

"Behold them turning a first class hunting centre or a country house into an easy Agapemone, on the boundaries of which the poor expelled domestic virtues shiver in the cold, while the inhabitants gamble through the night and through the day, and talk their silly slang of nicknames and vapid catch phrases in an inextricable confusion of false sentiment arrogance, spendthrift waste, and mean intrigue and desire. Great God! I'd rather be a pagan suckled in a creed outworn—than spend an hour or a minute, or a fraction of a minute, in this glittering atmosphere of affectation and the primitive vices, unrelieved by a single fresh breath of manly honour or true womanly feeling."

Sir Frederick Treves, whose attendance upon the Countess of Dudley inspires complete confidence that the Vicereine's complete recovery will not be long delayed, is the central figure of innumerable good stories. One which is now going the rounds is to the effect that Sir Frederick during the war removed the greater part of the brain of an officer who had been wounded. Meeting his patient in London the other day, he congratulated him upon looking so well after his serious operation. The officer joyfully recognised his saviour, and mentioned the nature of the operation. "Oh, it's all right, you know," he added cheerfully, "They have given me a good berth at the War Office now!"

Who of the present generation remembers the Palmers' Village, through which Victoria-street forty years ago ploughed its long furrow? London is still changing, and the next generation will probably read with as great surprise of some of the old-world quarters of this age which are now threatened. This Palmer's Village, as a writer on Westminster in "London" has informed us, was one of the most remarkable spots ever found within a city. Here surrounded by crowded streets and courts, and narrow, dark lanes, and situated right in the midst of the parish, was a little rural community living a life to itself. It had a village green and an old-fashioned wayside inn. The village shop is replaced by that conglomeration of business under one roof known as the Army and Navy Stores.

Among the great ground landlords London the Crown is one of the greatest, owning properties in various parts of the capital yielding in ground rents £430,000 per annum. Fifteen years ago the estates produced £250,000 only; but many leases have fallen in within that time, and the increased rents have been exacted for renewal fines or for new leases. The Carlton Hotel is a striking instance of the increased value of ground in London. Formerly the site on which the hotel stands was held from the Crown for a ground rent of £753 per annum; now £4,200 yearly has to be paid.

In 1893 Earl Spencer, when renewing the lease of his house in St. James'-place, had to pay £200 per annum in place of £90 under the original lease, while Lord Salisbury, who up to 1895 paid only £10 for the garden of his house in Arlington street, had his garden rent raised to £11 which is still far from exorbitant as ground rents go. In recent years judicious investments in ground rents on behalf of the Crown have been made, and when all existing old leases fall in and come to be renewed, it is expected that more than £1,000,000 per annum will be realised.

The hopelessly weak internal condition of Russia is aggravated by its chaotic finances. War, which often has the effect of purging countries of their rottenness, could only make matters worse in Russia for, although the army never was more highly trained, the resources of the country could not bear the strain.

The futility of the whole system of administrative exile may be judged from the fact that the Government of Vologda, alone equal in area to Austro-Hungary, has only twenty gendarmes to look after political exiles and suspects. The system hitherto employed has only resulted in spreading a most effective propaganda in the provinces. It is stated on good authority that the Czar is quite sick of the present system of bureaucracy, misnamed autocracy," and if it only depended on him would declare a constitution.

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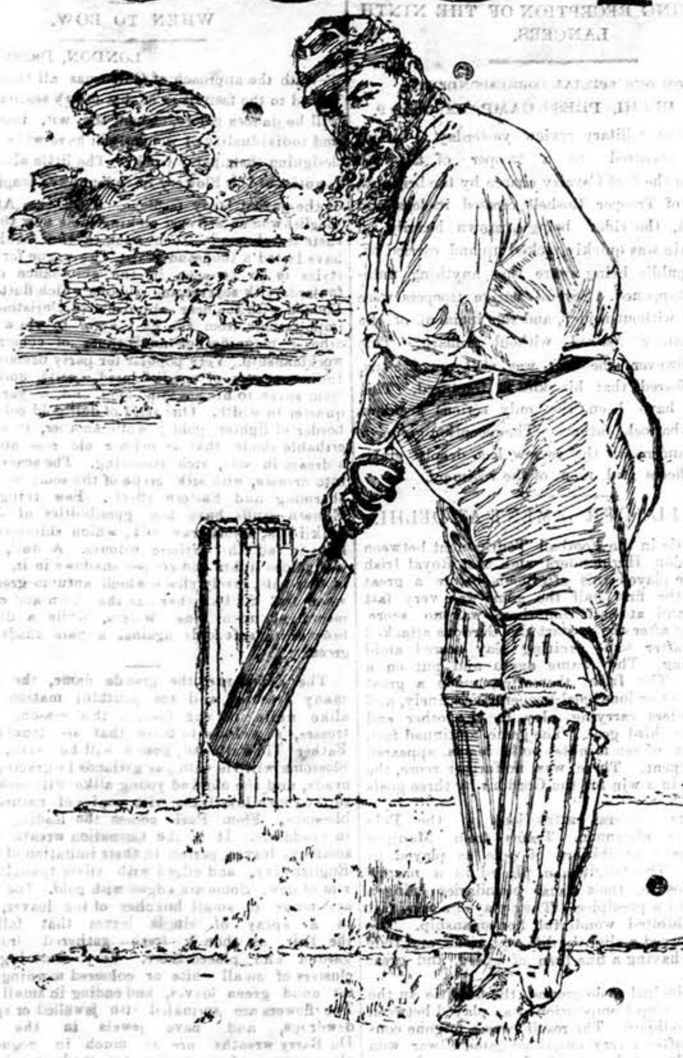
GOUT



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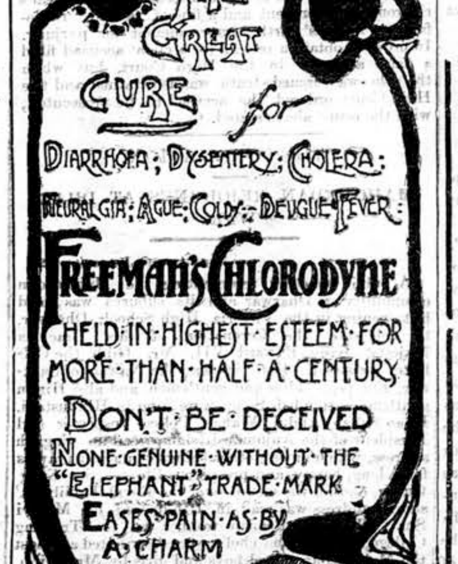

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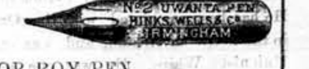

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

As everbody knows, Mr. Paul Rubens, the author and composer of "Three Little Maids," whose two hundredth performance has just been celebrated at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in the customary fashion of souvenir-presenting, gave to the three fascinating daughters of the Rev. Mr. Branscombe, vicar of Market Mallory, the same christian names as those attached to the ladies who were to be engaged by Mr. George Edwardes and Mr. Charles Frohman to impersonate the troubled ecclesiastic's "happy family" on the stage—Miss Hilda Moody, Miss Ada Reeve, and Miss Edna May. But few people know (evidently Mr. Paul Rubens among them) that there exists somewhere or other in the air a peculiar fate, whose occupation it is to prove, by earthly demonstration, so far as results are reckoned, that the method of giving a character a name to correspond with that of its theatrical impersonator is not a safe one—if the author is really desirous that there shall be no hitch in his plans.

Miss Kate Munro, a prominent star of comic opera in the days when the public had some use for it, never lived to play the heroine, Kate, in a piece that was being specially prepared for her. The Gaiety burlesque called "Cinder-Ellen Up Too Late" (I fancy that was the full title) was obviously intended expressly for Miss Nelly Farren, but the Ellen of the author's little joke had, after all, to be played by Miss Kate James, in consequence of the illness of Miss Farren, and Miss James, who made a memorable success in the part, was pacified in the way of a nomenclatural flippancy by being alluded to in "Punch" as the Gaiety "Cinder-Kate." Mr. Arthur Roberts's least successful enterprise was with a play whose principal male character was named Arthur; and although the writing of "Black-Eyed Susan" was carried out with no idea of the piece ever being played in by an actor not then born, it is a significant fact, and a very melancholy one, that the revival of this famous old bit of nautical melodrama were, with William, Terriss as the hero, William, proved an exceedingly unprofitable enterprise to the proprietors of the theatre, and was followed, not long after, by the murder of Terriss by the maniac Prince.

Miss Hilda Moody, the charming actress and singer, who appears as Hilda Branscombe in "Three Little Maids," is the only one of the trio of ladies originally engaged for the Vicar's daughters, who has properly carried out the author's little joke. Miss Ada Reeve, through illness, never appeared as Ada Branscombe at all, the part being introduced to the public by Miss Madge Crichton; while Miss Edna May's Edna Branscombe is now in the hands of Miss Delia Mason. The Miss Moody of the Prince of Wales's comes of a very well known musical family, ten in number, which includes no less an operatic celebrity than Miss Fanny Moody, the prima donna, and Miss Lily Moody, the celebrated soprano. When Hilda was a little child she lived with her sister Fanny, who was studying in London, and even at this early age little Hilda displayed a talent for music, for she was often discovered singing the difficult pieces her sister was studying, and endeavouring with her childish treble to imitate the celebrated singer's method. "Mary Jane's Top Note," we have heard, was not of much account, as a musical production, at any period of her career; but Hilda Moody's top note, when the singer was not more than nine years old, was a clear top B flat, which note, I believe, is only next door but one, so to speak, to the notorious high

---

This habit of imitating caused considerable amusement in the household; but, after the manner of the feathered songster of the wood, little Hilda, when she discovered she had listeners, broke off her song suddenly, and was dumb until she found herself alone again. It was while at school in Brussels that Miss Hilda Moody studied singing in a serious way, her masters at the Conservatoire perfecting her method of producing her "top B flat," and leading her, with success, even higher than that. School entertainments are at the bottom of no end of theatrical ambition, especially in girls, and Miss Moody, who distinguished herself in these not only as a solo singer, but in duets with her charming sister Mabel (whose marriage has deprived the musical comedy of an excellent contralto and a most engaging dancer), learned, among other things, the art of longing to go on the stage. The concert platform had no attractions for Miss Hilda; she must accompany her singing with gesture and changing expression of face; so accordingly (for her will was as strong as her artistic right to exercise it) she joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, and made her principal debut as Lisa in The Grand Duke. Zara, in a revival of Utopia, was her next part; and it was while touring with the D'Oyly Carte Company that Mr. George Edwardes saw her, and offered her the part of Mimosa San in the provincial production of The Geisha. Miss Hilda Moody made her first appearance in London as Princess Antonia in The Greek Slave at Daly's, her next part being Rose Brierley in a revival of The Gaiety Girl. For close upon two years she was the Poppy of San Toy (a part which, she confesses, she became at length heartily sick of); and from Mr. Edward Morton's most successful musical comedy Miss Moody went over to Three Little Maids at the Apollo, in which, now at the Prince of Wales, she represents a very large portion of the life and soul of Mr. Paul Rubens's exhilarating entertainment.

Miss Madge Crichton, who lives at Brighton, more for the sake of her health than for the convenience of the "doggerel bard," is the Ada of the piece, and a charming little Ada she makes, too, though without the proverbial golden hair. It is something of a shock, when listening to her pretty singing and watching her winning way from the front, to realise that Miss Crichton once came very near to being killed. The lady is a motorist—but it wasn't that that nearly killed her. It was in an amateur performance in aid of (and in appeal to) charity, and Miss Crichton, then aged eleven, was the Colleen Bawn to the Miles Standish of a youn[illegible]tleman who was (says Miss Crichton) a [illegible] and very excitable. Miles seems to [illegible] citable in the sensational re[illegible] ted his knee on the poor heroi[illegible] he tugged at her drowning bo[illegible] ter, and the tighter he pulled the [illegible] me the scene, because the heroine [illegible] ore strangled. Miss Crichton was [illegible] or too inarticulate to convey to his e[illegible] out his murderous action, and by the [illegible] ain fell the poor little lady lay half-stra[illegible] feet her courageous rescuer, with a f[illegible] the conspiracy of the villain of the pie[illegible]

Miss Delia Mason, who is in [illegible] dna May created (if the author will [illegible] use the word,) is quite new to the [illegible] ro-fessional theatrical experience is [illegible] rly to her present engagement at [illegible] of Wales's as Edna Branscombe, into whi[illegible] ked (gracefully, as is her custom) strai[illegible] he Royal College of Music. Like most [illegible] ies of to-day, she has played and sung a[illegible] in amateur performance of opera a[illegible] cal comedy; but this experience was n[illegible] ch service to her as a nerve tonic when [illegible] in the wings of the Prince of Wales's, timid[illegible] ng her cue for her first appearance, and wondering how much of her part she would forget, and at what period of the story she would faint from fright. Once on, however, Miss Mason lost herself in her part, as an excellent substitute for losing the words of it; and, as the play proceeded, began actually to enjoy the experience she had so heartily dreaded. Fortunately too for this pretty and most promising little actress and singer, any little nervousness she might have shown must have benefited the part she was playing for Edna Branscombe is the timid little maid of the three (compared to the others) and shyness and hesitation are part of her show.

The element of comedy, rather than of tragedy, is associated with Miss Delia Mason's amateurhoodt Unlike Miss Crichton, she has had to choke with laughter, not with strangulation. Once, when taking the terribly serious part of Nedda in Pagliacci, in a presentation of that sensational little opera at her country home, and in that only too final scene where the enraged husband slays his wife and her lover, and stands between the two corpses, still clutching the innocent property dagger, on came the murdered heroine's little terrier (which had been used in the first part of the opera as the performing dog in the travelling circus), and sniffed most concernedly at his mistress's face, which he licked industriously when he discovered it to be alive. Had he covered the lady's hand with his moist affection it would have added immensely to the pathos of the scene; but as it was, the female corpse was obliged to reach out a defunct arm and push the enthusiastic animal from her. Thus, the tears of sorrow in the eyes of the audience suddenly came in very useful as tears of laughter; and Miss Delia Mason tells her friends that she distinctly recollects having said something.

A cat is much more particular in all things than a dog, and so it was a cat that upset Miss Delia Mason when that delightful little artist was in the more important position of fulfilling a professional engagement at a high-class Westend theatre—yclept, the Prince of Wales's, While, as Edna Branscombe she was in the middle of a duet with her lover Brian that notorious disturber of the piece, the theatre cat (always a black one as in this instance) walked slowly on and stood by her side and stared at her. The audience tittered; but when the uncomplimented quadruped suddenly turned round and sat with its back to the lovers with an expression in its face of Don't-mind-me, I'm not-looking, the titter broke out into a mighty roar of laughter which took a considerable amount of sentimental shine out of the love duet which had previously been rippling along with such effective tenderness.

The "Etiquette of the Stage" was the subject of Mr. Pett Ridge's discourse before the members of the Playgoers Club, and there was much in it to keep his audience merry. He remarked that—"In the stalls a rule is that the man with a heavy foot and a corpulent figure is bound to go out between the acts in the manner of a traction engine and not return till the curtain is up. He considered that the County Council should see in future that these gentlemen were preceded by an attendant carrying a red flag." Mr. Pett Ridge also told the following amusing story:—A youth asked at a pay-box if he could pay a bit extra to go into the gallery. "No," said the attendant, "you have got a very good seat in the upper dress circle; what more do you want?" "Oh," said the youth, "the seat's all right, but I am the only one there, and it's so——conspicuous."

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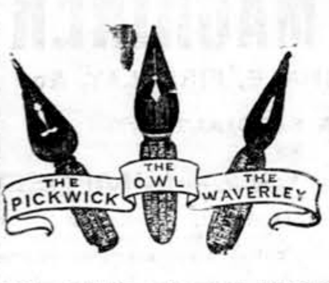

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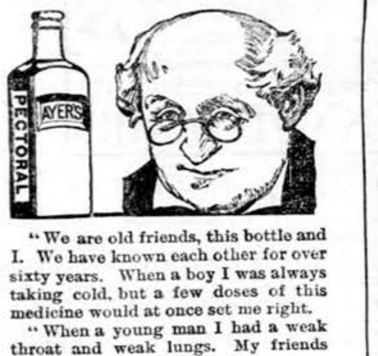

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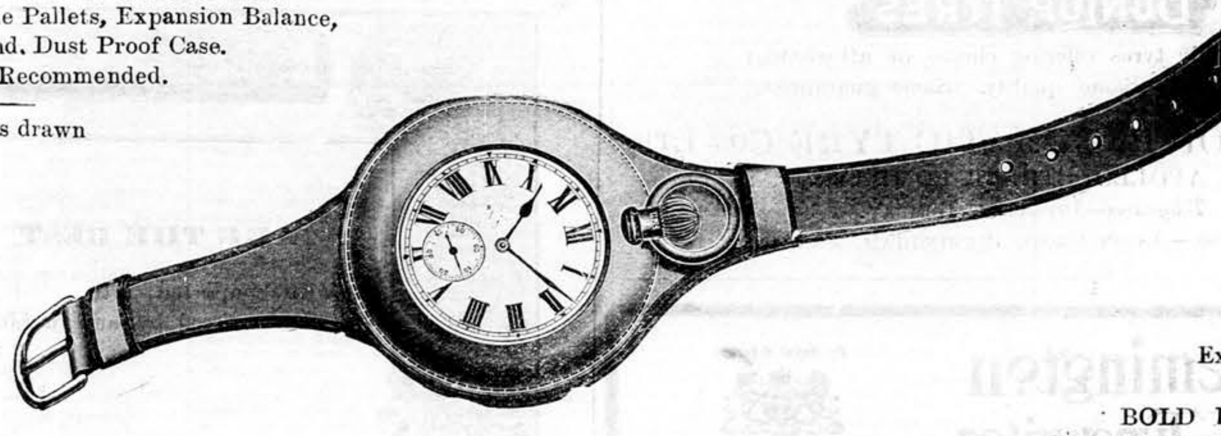

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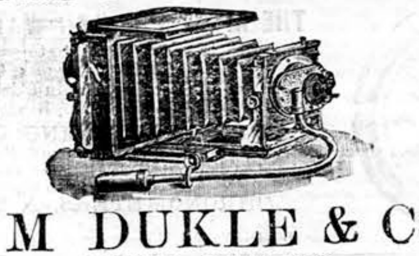

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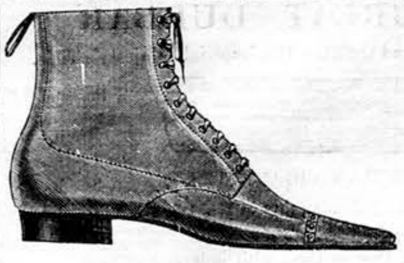

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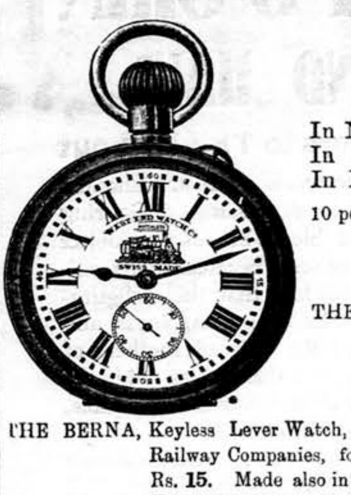

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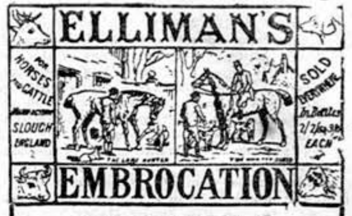

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